INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST

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REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXI NO. 202 BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

O'DUFFY TO BE 'ELUSIVE PIMPERNEL OF IRELAND'?

Out Of The Gloaming.

Mrs. Muthulaxmi Reddy says "responsible Government" for India is possible only when the people show some grit and make a demand, irresistible, strong and united—the consultees are doing that for the White Paper. Their grit is something phenomenal.

* * * *

She was surprised that "Mother India" was much read in Britain and that every library had a copy. The British perhaps want to know their great achievements during their 150 years' Rule in India and they won't get a better book for the purpose.

* * * *

Like our friend M. K. Acharya, our Maharajahs are a religious lot. The Maharajah of Baroda thinks that the happiness of humanity can be increased by co-operation between various religions.

* * * *

They do it in India with a vengeance, and they do it in Europe with equally ferocious ardour. The Maharajah is doing his own bit—he is striving for the happiness of his subjects from a distance of some 10,000 miles, though usually it is only 6,000.

* * * *

That shows the power and influence which religion has got on our Indian Princes. Let's hope the Chicago gangsters will remain uncontaminated by the Religious Conference held there—they are bad enough as it is.

* * * *

"Newspaper true solvent of all classes in Democracy" says a headline. Now we know why the Princes want protection against the Indian Press. They don't want to be dissolved in Democracy; they want to keep themselves whole.

* * * *

Worse still—newspapers mean education. Our Princes hate it both for themselves and their subjects. Where ignorance is bliss it is criminal to be wise, is their motto. That's how they have kept themselves and their despotism whole all these years!

* * * *

Ceylon papers are angry with Lady Simon for calling their "child adoption" slavery, and say that Ceylon must not be bracketted with Liberia and Abyssinia!

* * * *

No, Ceylon must we classed by itself, for her methods are peculiar to the genius of the people. But isn't it also peculiar that while Sir John Simon is busy bringing more people under the benign British flag his wife should try to free slaves?

* * * *

They must have arranged to divide their work.—Lady Simon trying to undo what her husband does with religious fervour. As a Padre's son he must bring religious enthusiasm into his great work.

* * * *

When he wanted to fasten on India his Simon Report, at which even Baldwin and Hoare wilted, he at once became the idol of O'Dwyer, Lloyd and Company. They still swear by him, since the W. P. is the Simon Report born again.

* * * *

As a Foreign Minister he is now content to leave India to the tender mercy of Hoare and devote his attention to Germany and other countries, where things are happening to his great satisfaction. These Radical converts to Toryism will do anything to keep themselves abreast of Backwoodsmen.

* * * *

The ruler of Khairpur and his subjects are greatly overjoyed at the permission given to annex the name of a member of the Royal Family for the ruler's new baby grandson. We are told that this "well-bestowed favour" will make the Khairpur House always proud.

* * * *

In British India they are also proud of the name of George, and we have thus restaurants,—both decent and indecent,—and other equally useful places named after him, though we do not know whether permission has been sought for or granted.

* * * *

Bombay restaurants want to be abreast of the times, and as soon our new Governor's name was announced, a new restaurant was named after him. We don't know why this passion exists for the names of Governors, for any of these restaurants by any name would smell as strong.

* * * *

The whole of Baghdad was mad with joy at the achievements of the Arab troops which resulted in the death of hundreds of Assyrians,—who are said to have killed themselves, to spite Iraquis. Strange method of revenge, this.

OUTWITS LARGE FORCES OF GOVT.

Addresses 5,000 Blue Shirts Secretly

DUBLIN'S QUIET SUNDAY, IN SPITE OF FEELING OF TENSION EXISTING

DUBLIN, August. 27.

All was quiet, to-day, although a feeling of tension still existed, and the news was anxiously awaited from the South.

General O'Duffy is likely To gain the reputation as 'Elusive Pimpernel of Ireland'. To-day he foiled large Government forces, and by a ruse, addressed 5,000 Blue Shirts at a secret meeting place.—Reuter.

Four Accused To Hang For Murders

Judgment In Gatwala Dacoity Case Given, Sentencing 4 Accused To Death, Acquitting One And Discharging Approver

LYALLPUR, Aug 27.

Judgment has been delivered in what is known as the Gatwala Dacoity Case, in which a number of raiders had attacked the house of a wealthy zemindar in the night and shot dead two persons and injured the others.

Four accused, Mohamed Shan, Gopalsingh, Kirpalsingh and Bhagsingh were sentenced to death, while Munshi was acquitted.

The approver Pratapsingh was discharged.—A. P.

BOMBING IN FRONTIER

Muslims To Consider Question On 30th

SIMLA, Aug 27

The Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference informs the press that a meeting of the Central Muslim Legislature will be held on Wednesday (30th August) at the Grand Hotel, and Khan Bahadur Abdul Hafiz Khan will be at home to the members. The agenda will be:—

(1) to consider the question of Frontier bombing.

(2) to consider incidental issues of the coming All-India Muslim Conference at Patna.

(3) to consider the question of reviewing the reorganisation of the All-India Muslim League and

(4) to consider any other question to be moved with the permission of the chair.—A. P.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE THIS WEEK

Roosevelt To See Bank Of England Governor

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Aug 27

President Roosevelt at the request of the Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, has arranged to receive the Governor, Bank of England, this week. Its believed the topic will be about the dollar-sterling relations.

PROF. MOLEY'S RESIGNATION

WASHINGTON, Aug 27

Professor Moley has resigned his post of Under-Secretary of State.—Reuter.

IMPLICATION OF MOLEY'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.

Prof. Moley's resignation it is believed, will mark the first break in President Roosevelt's official family. Prof. Moley intends to edit a new national weekly Following the end of the World Economic Conference, President Roosevelt and Prof. Moley exchanged letters giving assurances of continued friendship.—Reuter's Special.

GET OVER BLIND FAITH

Tell Mahatma He Is Not Infallible, Says Mr. Jamnadas Mehta

FACE HARD FACTS

Plea For Joining Forces With Middle Classes Who Were Backbone Of National Movement.

Speaking at a Hindu gathering on Sunday evening on "the present political deadlock and the way out," Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta made bold to say that blind faith in Mahatma Gandhi must go before political democracy could make any headway in the country. The Indian people, he thought, were relying too much on the Mahatma and less on their own judgment.

The remedy for the present impasse, he declared, was to fight Government on all fronts, by capturing legislatures.

The meeting was held at Girgaum Back Road under the auspices of the Youngmen's Hindu Association and Mr. M. N. Talpade presided.

MOOD OF DESPONDENCY.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he had deliberately selected the title because of the mood of despondency in which the country was now stagnating. There was a wave of despair and helplessness all over the country, and people had almost come to believe that it was the desire of Providence that they should remain a slave nation.

It was, the speaker said, their bounden duty to think and to think furiously until a way was found out of the impasse. In order, however, to find out the real remedy for the present state of things, it was obviously their first consideration to find out what the disease was. If they winked at the disease, and tried to conceal the real disease, then the remedy would be a wrong one.

FACE HARD FACTS OF TO-DAY.

The hard facts of to-day, continued the speaker, which they must face, first and foremost, were that the Government had checkmated the Congress movement in the country for the time being. This was the first fact that emerged from his examination of the situation.

The second fact was that the Government had by setting up the Round Table Conference and the Joint Select Committee and by winning over the so-called minorities and bamboozing the industrialists had weaned away a certain number of people and had consolideted its position against the rising tide of nationalism.

The third factor was the extremely distressing economic situation in the country accentuated by the world repression, which had crippled an already crippled country. Millions of people were, to-day, starving for want of even decent employment and the conditions of agriculturists and workers were miserable.

FIGHTING AGAINST ONE ANOTHER.

The fourth factor which had contributed to the political chaos was that the various political parties in the country were fighting against one other. If they made a list of the political parties there would be at least 20 of them. In the Congress itself there were three or four camps.

CONGRESS CHECKMATED.

Proceeding the speaker pointed out that Government had for the time being checkmated the Congress. For the mere friendship of King Nadirshah the Government had gone to the length of bombing villages on the Frontier.

"We are relying too much on Mahatma Gandhi. We have forsaken our own judgment and reason, and Mahatma Gandhi has unconsciously gone on taking advantage of our blind faith. I think in September last he actually proclaimed that God invited him to go on fast. In a political movement you can give reasons and argue, but if you begin to bring in God, the position becomes very difficult."

GET OVER BLIND FAITH

In the speaker's opinion the nation must get over this blind obedience and blind faith. Unless they got over this mentality no democracy could exist. There was no sense in going to jail, and getting out of it by fasting. There was no sense in boycotting Legislatures, and at the same time asking Sjt. Rajgopalachari to go to the Assembly for the Harijan Bill.

"I say", he added, "that the Indian political situation will not clear until you tell Mahatma Gandhi that we revered him better than anyone else, but he was not infallible. This blind faith in Mahatma Gandhi must first go before political democracy can make any headway in the country.

Proceeding Mr. Mehta said:

I would advise you to fight the Government on all fronts. Capture the local boards, village panchayets, Municipalities Legislatures and the Round Table Conference Committees.

JOIN WORKERS.

In conclusion Mr. Mehta advised the middle classes who were the backbone of every national movement to join forces with the workers and peasants. If Indian nationalism was allied with Indian masses, he said, no Government could stand in the way of their alhieving independence.

Gandhiji Sees Pattani & Andrews

Has No Complaint But For Weakness

Attends To All Items Of Usual Daily Programme

POONA, August 27.

Gandhiji continues to maintain satisfactory progress and is on his way to recovery. He is taking milk, fruits and vegetable soup but has not yet returned to his normal diet, which he is increasing day by day. But for weakness Gandhiji has no complaint and he attends to all the items of his usual daily programme.

C. F. Andrews continues to be here. He had a brief talk with Gandhiji this morning.

Sir Prabhashankar Pattani visited Parnakuti at ten in the morning and was closetted with Gandhiji for about half an hour. He leaves for Bombay in the evening "en route" to Bhavnagar.

Gandhiji commenced his weekly silence to-day.—A.P.

Yellow Metal Soaring High

America Fears Gold Countries May Be Forced Off Gold Standard If Dollar And Sterling Fall Much Further

LONDON, August 26.

The upward movement of gold currencies which has been a feature of the exchanges recently continued to-day and the price of gold rose in harmony to its highest since 5th December last year.

AMERICAN FEARS.

About 150,000 sterling worth on the market was taken by Continental buyers.

A feature of to-day's price was the premium of gold over gold currencies indicating an increasing tendency to acquire gold rather than gold currencies and this is ascribed to the American circles' fear that gold countries may be forced off gold standard if the dollar and sterling fall much further.

SEQUEL TO INFLATIONIST POLICY.

Heavy selling of dollars on continental account is attributed to the talk of inflationist policy of the United States and though an authoritative exlanatipn of the present movements is lacking, it appears that bear movement has been started against both sterling and dollar.

It may be recalled that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has definitely stated that Britain's policy is not to tie sterling to gold but allow it to take its course best suited to this country and the deduction is drawn in some quarters that the present policy is to link sterling with dollar.

RISE IN MINING SHARES.

Demand for gold is reflected in the rise of gold-mining shares.

Intense excitement is created in the Johannesburg Exchange, boom conditions unequalled since the Union left gold standard are prevailing.

India shipped 863,000 sterling worth gold to Europe this weekend.—Reuter.

'AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION'

Commissioner Refuses To Intervene In G. S. M. College Victimisation Case

NOW UP TO THE MAYOR

Will Dr. Javle Institute Enquiry And See That Grave Injustice Is Redressed?

Mr. S. S. Mehrotra the student of the Seth G. S. M. College who was dismissed from the college and forbidden to enter the precints of the Hospital by the Acting Dean, who charged him with being responsible for communicating information regarding the "K. E. M. Hospital Mystery" to "The Bombay Chronicle," has received the following communication from the Assistant Dean, on behalf of the Acting Dean:—

"I am instructed by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay to inform you that he has given his careful consideration to your case stated in your letter, under reference. I am further directed to inform you that the Municipal Commissioner sees no reason to interfere with the action taken by the Acting Dean, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College in your case."

Mr. Mehrotra had appealed to the Mayor at the same time as he appealed to the Commissioner and the former told him that the matter would first have to be considered by the former and that he would be prepared to consider the matter in the event of the Commissioner taking no action. It now remains to be seen whether the Mayor will take steps to see that justice is done in this case.

Our readers will remember that we have stated more than once, categorically, that Mr. Mehrotra was responsible for the information which appeared in "The Chronicle" and had never had any communication with this paper of any kind. In the circumstances, it is up to the Mayor to institute an enquiry and see that a grave injustice is redressed.

STOP PRESS

FIDELITY TO FATHERLAND.

PARIS, Aug 27

Over 50,000 inhabitants of Saar journeyed to Niederwald, South Prussia, to demonstrate their fidelity to the German Fatherland. Nazi propaganda is getting busy in view of a plebiscite to be held in 1935, to decide whether Saar will continue to be under the League control or be joined to Germany or France.

It is reported that the Chairman of the Governing Commission intends to protest to the League in connection with the Nazi propaganda. Paris is likewise disquieted.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SOVIET AGREEMENT

PARIS, Aug 27

Negotiations proceeding during the months past have resulted, it is understood, in the adoption of a protocol fixing the main lines of the economic agreement between France and Soviet.—Reuter's Special.

ROOSEVELT'S TALKS WITH GOVERNORS.

HYDE PARK (New York) Aug. 27

Mr. Montagu Norman and Mr. Harrison, who are Governors of the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York respectively, will be visiting President Roosevelt to-morrow, and may be joined by other international economic experts in a round table talk. They are expected to discuss the dollar-sterling duel.—Reuter's Special.

PARACHUTE DESCENT.

PARIS, Aug. 27.

The wireless operator of a Paris-Marseilles mail plane made a parachute descent from a height of 8,000 feet and landed safely on the banks of the Loire. One engine's mail plane caught fire and shed a couple of cylinders and the propeller. The pilot ordered the operator to jump and himself landed the machine safely.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a technical expert, having knowledge of manufacturing and moulding synthetic resins and general knowledge of Plastics. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 300A "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Krishna Bhakt who could cash the Hundi of "Nersi" for Rs. 3,000 write to Box No. 1135 "Bombay Chronicle"

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Situation wanted by an experienced Chemist with knowledge of buying, selling, dispensing, correspondence, accounts and dressing work also. For salary, testimonials and other details apply to Box No. 1093, "Bombay Chronicle."

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let splendid three and four-room flats in Raval Building Hindu Colony, Dadar, near Tilak Bridge. Rents Rs. 55/- to 75/- Apply owner there between 8 p.m. to 9 a.m. (1130).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Public Service Commission Examination—To be held on November 27. For particulars and necessary books please apply to:—Messrs. Beddi and Messwood, Prim Rose, Simla. (1133).

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

Matric Students: New Matric Course harder for 1935. If you wish to appear in 1934, apply at once to Post Box 2066, Bombay 2. (1128).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families, Apply to: Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1030).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted Small Complete Carbonic Acid Gas Plant. Apply Box No. 1125, "The Bombay Chronicle".

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Notice To Consignees

S.S. "ATLAS MARU".

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 26th August, 1933 from Japan via ports 'en route' and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

INSURE WITH
THE PRABHAT
Insurance Co., Ltd.
ISMAIL BUILDING,
381, Hornby Road,
Fort, : : : Bombay.
Apply for Agency:
LIBERAL TERMS

Public Notices

THE OSMANSHAHI MILLS, LIMITED

(Incorporated in Hyderabad-Dn.)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Receipts and Share Certificates of this Company, issued in the names of the undermentioned Shareholders, are reported to have been lost or mislaid. Any person having claim to them should notify to us within a fortnight, after which duplicate Receipts and Share Certificates will be issued to the parties concerned:—

NAME AND PLACE OF THE SHAREHOLDER.	NO. OF RECEIPTS OR SHARE CERTIFICATE LOST.
Moortooza Banoo Patel of Warangal.	Application and Allotment Receipts Nos. 2197 for 2 Shares each.
Mohamed Abdul Jaleel S|O Mohamed Ismail Hakeem of Warangal-Deccan.	Application and Allotment Receipts Nos. 6730 for 3 Shares each.
Mohamed Amiruddin Saheb S|O Mohamed Ismail Hakim of Warangal-Deccan.	Application and Allotment Receipts Nos. 6731 for 5 Shares each.
Harilal Ganeshlal Sangi of Nanded.	Application and Allotment Receipts Nos. 1814 for 5 Shares each.
Gajanan Pershad S|O Sonu Pershad of Hyderabad-Dn.	Application and Allotment Receipts Nos. 6018 for 5 Shares each.
Samba Sadasive Dablewar of Nanded.	Allotment Receipt No. 1413 for 11 Shares.
Balkrishna Ajodhia-Prasad of Secunderabad-Dn.	Application and Allotment Receipts Nos. 1673 for 10 Shares each.
Nampally Venkat Rao of Nizamabad-Deccan.	1 Share Certificate No. 30988 and 1st Call Receipt No. 13|466 for one Share.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
1920, Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad-Deccan.
Dated 23rd August, 1933. 7155

NOTICE

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held in the Central Bank Building, 3rd Floor (Entrance from Dean Lane), Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st September, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(I) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1933.
(ii) To declare a Dividend.
(iii) To elect two Directors in place of The Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E., and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(iv) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(v) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th day of September, to the 4th day of October, 1933, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
W. MILLARD,
Sub-Manager.
Bombay, dated the 23rd August, 1933.

The Sholapur Spinning And Weaving Company, Ltd.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company "Sudama House," Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 4th September, 1933, at 2 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1933.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
4th. To confirm donations.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6th. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st August, 1933, to TUESDAY, the 5th September, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
M. J. DIVEKAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 8th August, 1933.

N. B.—The Dividend if sanctioned, will be made payable on and after the 18th September, 1933, at the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay, and at Ahmedabad and Sholapur as usual.
7152.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. FRAMROZE EDULJI DINSHAW and ARDESHIR HORMUSJI WADIA, present Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed, dated the 1st day of May, 1925, and made between the Gordhan Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of the one part and the said trustees of the other part, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all incumbrances. Any person having any claim or interest in, to, or, upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undermentioned at their Office at Sailor Building, 373, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, (if any), will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Asarva in the North Dascrol Taluka of the Ahmedabad District Mouje Asarva in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad, containing by admeasurement 57,233 square yards or thereabouts (11 Acres 37 Gunthas) bearing Survey Nos. 444, 445, 446, 447 and bearing Entry Nos. 818 and 819 in the Record of Rights and which is made up of 4 plots, admeasuring respectively 2 acres 17 gunthas, 1 acre 27 gunthas, 3 acres 8 gunthas and 4 acres 21 gunthas, and bounded as follows that is to say, on the North by Survey Nos. 443, 665, 442, on the South by Survey Nos. 448, 450, on the East by Survey Nos. 451, 452, 453, on the West by a Public Road, together with building and structures thereon and the plant and machinery and other things lying thereon or affixed thereto till recently in the possession of the Gordhan Spinning and Manfg. Co., Ltd dated this 28th day of August, 1933.

Messrs. RAMANLAL & HIMATLAL,
Purchasers Attorneys.
7154

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Legal Notices

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind

DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION

JUDICIAL MISCELLANEOUS NO. 168 OF 1933.

In the matter of THE NARAINDAS & CO., LTD., and Reduced. AND in the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition presented to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind at Karachi for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from Rs. 15,00,000 to Rs. 11,75,000 by transferring the Quetta, Baluchistan and territory West of Afghanistan branches of the Company to Mr. Menghraj a shareholder and Director of the Company in consideration of which the Company extinguishes 65 shares of the face value of Rs. 5,000 each in the Company held by the aforesaid Mr. Menghraj and his brother Mr. Hassanand in terms of a separation agreement between the parties, is directed to be heard before the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, on 5th day of September, 1933.

SRIKISHENDAS H. LULLA,
Advocate for the Company.
7556

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	20 Aug.	29 Aug.
*Ginyo Maru	9,000	30 Aug	10 Sep.
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep
Malacca Maru	5374	30 Sep	10 Oc.

*Passenger steamer with excelle accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.
Hakone Maru	10500	18 Sept.
Suwa Maru	10700	4 Oct

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12,000	28 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10500	13 Sep.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.
Chichibu Maru	17000	4 Oc.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.
Heian Maru	11600	2 Oc.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279: Telegrams "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TO RESTORE
LOST MEMORY
VITALITY
STRENGTH
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE per tin (32 pills)
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
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CINEMA, Dadar
(the favourite talkie-house of the Bombay Suburbites)
Daily at 5, 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.

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LUHAR'S
Remarkable URDOO TALKIE—A tale of old Punjab. A sweet & melodious Love-Romance.
'Sohni Mahiwal'
A BEAUTIFUL STAR
with Golden voice—
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KARNATAKI
SHIVRANI, KANTI, CHONKER, B. APTE, ETC.
Make this Talkie a Grand Success.
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Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
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THE **CARLTON**
HOME OF FOX PICTURES.
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE LAUGHTER, EXCITEMENT AND CAREFREE GAIETY OF A BIG STATE FAIR!
JANET GAYNOR, LEW AYRES, WILL ROGERS, SALLY EILERS
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A FOX SUPER
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The biggest event since talkies began!
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"CAVALCADE"
With 40 featured players and a cast of 3500.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Bhadarva Shud 8, 1989.
Muslim—Jama-dil-Aval 6, 1353.
Parsi—Aspandad 26, 1302.
Sunrise—6-23m.
Sunset—6-58m.
Hightide—4-39. 16-04
Lowtide—10 0s 22-50
PHASES OF THE MOON: First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m. Full Moon 4th September 10h. 34m. a m. Last Quarter 12th September 3h. 0m. a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Improvement Trust Board, 4-40 p.m.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Behramgore T. Anklesaria M. A. will speak on "Zoroaster and His Religion."
All are cordially invited.

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At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
SEE THE SCREEN'S DELICIOUSLY DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINERS.
ROBERT
MONTGOMERY
Handsome and Carefree with
SALLY EILERS
IN THE LONDON "KNOCK-OUT"
"THE GIRL I MADE"
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
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BROADWAY
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MADGE EVANS
A REGULAR SNAP-SPARKLE SHOW
Also Latest Air Mail News
CHARLIE CHASE COMEDY

THE STAR WHO CAPTIVATED ALL LONDON
DURING LAST MAIL WEEK
RAMON NOVARRO
SINGS HIS WAY TO YOU
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
A NIGHT IN CAIRO
A ROMANTIC COMEDY LAID IN THE COLOURFUL ATMOSPHERIC BACKGROUND OF THE NILE RIVER AND EGYPTIAN DESERT
with
..MYRNA LOY..
REGINALD DENNY
NEXT SATURDAY—
THE CAPITOL
PLANS NOW OPEN

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL—"Miss 1933."
Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"Made on Broadway"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"State Fair."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"She Done Him Wrong"
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"I Cover the Waterfront"
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Temptress."
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Just My Luck."
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sohni Mahiwal".
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kurukshetra".
Daily at 5, 7/45 and 10/30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 Noon Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Music
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6-00 p.m. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema
6-30 p.m. News available.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
9-30 p.m. Chamber Concert.
MISS ENID BLAKE, L R A M Piano.
MR. MEHLI N. MEHTA 1st Violin.
MR. S. VAZ, 2nd Violin.
SIG. O. SAVINI, Viola.
MR. A. J. SALDANHA, 'Cello
1 Piano Quartet Op. 42 Napravnik
2 String Quartet, Op. 96 "Nigger" Dvorak.
3 Piano solo "The Poet and the Nightingale" (Goyescas) Granados.
MISS ENID BLAKE, L.R.A.M.
4 Violin solo Chaconne Vitali.
MR. MEHLI N. MEHTA.
5 String Quartet, Medelssohn.
6 Piano Quintet, Sinding.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Transmission on an omni-directional aerial: 11-0 Cinema Organ Recital: 11-45 Orchestral Concert; 12-45-1-0 An Orchestral Concert (Gramophone rerords).
7-00 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Some English Traditional Customs, a talk.
7-30 p.m. Concert by Callender's Cable Works Band, conducted by C. A. Waters.
8-15 p.m. Concert by the Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines; Stuart White (baritone), from an Edinburgh studio. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 3-0 p.m.)
9-15 p.m. Tunes we all know, a recital of gramophone records, presented by Christopher Stone.
9-45 p.m. The B B C Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
10-30 p.m. A sports talk.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.

YOG AND ITS ADVANTAGES TO HUMANITY.—To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in the Mandvi Arya Samaj Mandir Swami Abhayanand of Yog Mandal, Benares will deliver a public lecture on Yog and its advantages. All are invited to attend.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS

AT DADAR: By G. K. P. Shri Ganesh Utsav Mandal: 9-30 p.m. Mimicry by Mr. Mahagaonkar.
AT FANASWADI: in Jaganath Chawl; Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, on 'Way Out of Present Political Deadlock", at 9 p.m.
AT KALBADEVI: in Deokaran Building: Songs by Sjt. Madhav Rao Navalkar of Gandharv Natak Mandali; at 9 p.m.
AT MATUNGA: By Goud Saraswat Samaj: Puja Arti and Immersion at 6-30 p.m.
By Hindu Sabha, Lakhamsi Nappu Hall: Kirtan: by Mrs. Radhabai Joshi (For ladies only) at 9 p.m.
Demonstration of Archery Feats by Pundit Keshav Dev Sharma. 10 p.m.
AT KALYAN By Andhra Association: 8-30 p.m. Lecture in English on "South Indian Saints." by Mr. M. R. Gokaran.
AT GIRGAUM, in Phadke Wadi: 6-30 p.m.: Lecture in Marathi by Mr. K. N. Deshpande and "Nakla" by Mr. Aundhkar.
AT MAHALAXMI: In Kacharpati Chawl: 4-30 p.m. Procession for immersion.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Cocktail Time." by Starr Wood. T. Werner Laurie Ltd., Cobham House, Water Lane, London, E. C. 4. 7s. 6d. net.
GUJARATI.
"Samsarani Vato", by Lakshmibehn Gokaldas Dosani, Seva Samiti Pustakalaya, 2067, Raikhand Road, Ahmedabad, Re. 1/8.

Shots Fired At WomanAt Dongri

Sensational Crime Believed To Be Work Of Husband Who Suspected Infidelity

An atrocious crime, fortunately not fatal, was enacted on Saturday night when, a seafaring Muslim, on hearing that his wife was unfaithful to him, rushed to his house and shot at her thrice with a revolver, but only one bullet entered the right thigh of the unfortunate woman. She rushed out of the house, hailed a victoria and was taken post-haste to the G. T. Hospital, where she was admitted as an in-patient.

The husband left the house, and all attempts to trace him proved abortive till he surrendered himself at the Dongri Police station, on Sunday afternoon.

On Sunday morning, an operation was performed, on the woman, and the bullet, which was found embedded five inches deep in her thigh, was successfully extracted.

BOTH BROTHERS UNEMPLOYED.

It appears that Abdul Kallick Nabibux, a sea-faring man lived with his wife Fatma and his younger brother, in a room at Kasai Mohalla, Dongri. For the last few days he was out of work, and all his attempts to get work in some of the steamers failed. His brother also was out of employment, for the last few days. The woman Fatma, having had no children, adopted a boy, whom she has been bringing up.

Abdul, being a seafaring man, used to be out of Bombay for several months, while some times, his brother remained back. When Abdul returned, he heard several people talking and telling him that Fatma was unfaithful to him and was going with his own brother. He, however, did not, at the time give any credence to any of these stories.

The recent unemployment of both the brothers was telling very much on the small family budget, who found it difficult to make both ends meet. It appears that both the brothers quarrelled on Saturday morning as a result of which, the younger brother left the place and went away.

"SUSPICIONS CONFIRMED".

During the quarrel, the suspicions of Abdul, who had heard stories about his wife's infidelity were confirmed. It appears, last night, he entered the room, when his wife was alone and caught hold of her hair, with the intention of assaulting her. Fatma cried out for help, and another woman living in the same floor intervened and puleaded with Abdul not to assault Fatma. While she was imploring him, she heard the sound of a shot. It appears that the bullet, which grazed the hands of the neighbour entered the right thigh of Fatma. Immediately, on feeling terrible pain, she ran down and hailing a victoria went to the G. T. Hospital, where she told a different story, and was admitted as an in-patient.

The Hospital authorities 'phoned the Dongri police about the incident, and Deputy Inspector M. Y. Karnik went to the Hospital and took down her statement. In her statement to the police, she is believed to have stated that she was having domestic quarrels with her husband for the last few days, more so due to his unemployment and inability to pay the grocer and room rent. According to her she was sleeping on Saturday night, when her husband came and shot at her.

STATEMENTS RECORDED.

During investigations, the police found in the room three spent cartridges of a 32-bore revolver.

The statement of the woman, who had witnessed the incident, was also recorded. The police also recorded the statements of the brother of Abdul and Fatma's adopted son.

Abdul, who had run away, immediately after his wife's departure could not be traced by the police till he surrendered himself on Sunday.

It is believed that Abdul in his statement to the police, confessed his guilt. He also is said to have stated that after shooting Fatma, he threw away the revolver. He did it, because he came to know that his wife was unfaithful to him.

The adopted son is believed to have given a statement, confirming the cause of Abdul's action.

Inspectors Siraje, Wagle and Deputy Inspector Karnik are investigating the case, and Abdul will be placed on Monday before a Magistrate.

BOMBING ON FRONTIER

To-day's Protest Meeting At Chhota Kabristan

Under the auspices of the Ahrar Party, Bombay, a mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) in Chota Qabristan, Grant Road at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the bombing of defenceless abodes of the independent tribes across the Indian Border, by aerial forces of the Indian Government and to request upon the Government to stop immediately this forward policy concerning the N. W. Frontier of India. Mr. M. C. Chagla will preside, and prominent speakers are invited to address the meeting.

KAYASTHA CONFERENCE

The Secretary of the All-India Kayastha Conference writes:—
The attention of the Secretaries of all the Kayastha Sabhas in India is invited to the circular letter issued from the Office of the Reception Committee on August 19, and they are requested to forward the suggestion for President of the 38th All-India Kayastha Conference to be held at Aligarh during X'mas Holidays in December 1933, on behalf of their Sabha. The suggestion as required should be sent so as to reach the Office of the Reception Committee, Aligarh by September 20, 1933 positively.

They are also requested to favour the Reception Committee with the proposals and suggestions which in the opinion of their Sabha may be helpful for the success of the Conference or may lead to promote the welfare of the Kayastha community in general.
The Reception Committee will be thankful, if they kindly send a list of the Kayastha gentlemen of their district, to whom in their opinion special invitations for joining the forthcoming Conference should be sent.

DHARMA DEVA SAKSENA.
Hony. Secretary.
Reception Committee, Aligarh.

MISMANAGING ITS AFFAIRS

Buria Municipal Committee Superseded

LAHORE, Aug. 25.
A press Communique states:—"Buria is a small Town in the Jagadhri Tahsil of the Ambala district. It used to be a flourishing town when there was no railway, but since the establishment of a railway station at Abdullapur about four miles away, the town has steadily decreased in population owing to the diversion of trade to that place; and now, owing to the ruinous state of the town, it is difficult to command all the entrances and prevent constant evasion of octroi.

In addition to this, the Municipal Committee has been mismanaging its affairs, is heavily in debt, and has been unable to hold general elections since 1925. Government has, therefore, been constrained to supersede the Committee, and to appoint the Tehsildar of Jagadhri to administer its affairs."—A. P.

RAJKOT CELEBRATES NARMADA CENTENARY

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, Aug. 26.
Under the auspices of the local Sahitya Sabha, the centenary of the late poet Narmada Shanker, which came off on the 24th inst. was celebrated by holding three grand functions, Rao Saheb C. M. Shroff presiding.
Messrs. Hasmukhlal Kazi, Pranjiwan Joshi, Amritlal Swadiya and Vishnuprasad. Baxi spoke on the various spheres of the poet's activities while Messrs. Raichura and Gadhavi Merubha entertained the audience with Lokgita and Doohas. Shrimati Manjulaben Mehta sang various songs written by the poet.
The president eulogised the services of the poet to the Gujarati language and to the people of Gujerat by giving from his pen grand works, like Narmad Kosha, History of Gujerat and Narmad Sangraha.

FOUND DEAD IN CLOSED DOORS

Gujarati Girl Believed To Have Set Fire To Her Clothes

Locking herself up on the second floor of a building at Girgaum Back Road on Sunday noon, a 15-year old Gujerati girl is believed to have set fire to her clothes. The Maharbavdi police who were called to the scene found the girl, Shatabai Ghatoolal, lying dead with a tin of kerosine oil and a stove by her side.

According to the story related by the mother-in-law of the girl who was the only member of the family present at the time of the tragedy, the deceased told her that she wished to take her bath and locked herself up on the terrace. Some time later she noticed smoke issuing out of the terrace and she raised an alarm. Some of the neighbours forced open the doors leading to the terrace and found the girl lying dead.

Deputy Inspector Macarthy and Sergeant Sharp of the Maharbavdi police station made inquiries into the tragedy.

An inquest will be held on Monday.

HELP RELEASED VOLUNTEERS

Donors Thanked And Appeal For More Funds Made

A public meeting of the released Congress volunteers was held on Sunday evening, on the Chowpatty sands, when volunteer after volunteer stood up to express his heartfelt thanks to the organisers of the Released Vounteers' Camp and the generous public who have contributed towards the fund. Mr. P R Lele presided over the function. Mr. Lele, in his opening remarks, thanked the Bombay public for responding to his appeal for funds and thus saving hundreds of volunteers from starvation and misery. He pointed out that the Camp had sent 30 volunteers to their homes and provided work to more than 60 persons and every effort was being made to relieve the distress. More than 150 volunteers were at present taking their food in the camp. He appealed to the citizens to extent their cordial sympathy to these deserving sons of the soil.
Messrs. Padam Lochan Das, Babu Ragunath, Narinjan Singh and Kashibhai spoke on behalf of the volunteers, and expressed their grateful thanks to the public as well to the Relief Committee for their timely help.

ACCOUNT OF FUND GIVEN.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh dealt with the greatness of the Congress volunteers without whose sacrifices, Congress would have been nowhere. He gave an account of the fund, and expressed regret for the inability of the camp to provide immediate relief to all for want of funds.

Mir Shakrullah of Jalgaon spoke about the suffering of the volunteers, and appealed to the Bombay public to fulfil their duty towards the volunteers.

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha appealed to the mill owners and associations to come forward and help in this noble cause. He also appealed to the rich mill-owners to provide clothing.

HE IS ON THE WAY WITH A SMASH!
GEORGE RAFT
GEORGE RAFT
IN A DRAMATIC THRILL
UNDER-COVER MAN
WITH
NANCY CARROLL
ROSCOE KARNS
COMING SHORTLY at
PATHE
THE PARAMOUNT HOUSE

BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CASE

Counsel For Defence Contends Loans Taken By Sir Manmohandas Ramji And Others Were "In Breach Of Rules"

That Pranlal T. Doshi, the cashier of the Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores had acted under the orders of the Manager, who was in sole control for the conduct of the Stores under the direct control of Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Managing Director of the Stores, was one of the contentions urged by Mr. S. A. Shete, Advocate, while addressing Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, at the hearing of the case in which Pranlal T. Doshi is charged along with Joseph Carvalho, Manager of the Stores and P. M. Gandhi under sections 120-B, 109, 408 and 409 I.P.C. The charges relate to conspiracy to do an illegal act: criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 8,600 and abettment.

NO CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Shete, on behalf of the first accused Pranlal, urged that there was no evidence of any conspiracy disclosed by the prosecution. The gist of the offence of conspiracy, he stated, was the employment of persons to break the law. In the absence of this evidence of any initial agreement between the accused, a charge of conspiracy could not be maintained against his client. If the conspiracy as alleged by the prosecution, was formed in December 1931, Counsel submitted, so far as the accused No. 1 was concerned, there was no evidence that he accepted any cheque from P. M. Gandhi or even paid any monies to him before February 16, 1932. His client could not, therefore, be urged, be a party to any agreement formed in December 1931.
MERE BREACH NO OFFENCE.

Counsel contented that the mere breach of any departmental rules cannot be an illegal act contemplated by the Section. There must be, he said, some object or goal for which the conspiracy was formed. In this case, the prosecution had alleged that the conspiracy was formed to pay the Stores' money to Gandhi. This act, Counsel submitted, was at the most, a breach of the rules or practice laid down and it could not, therefore, be held that his client was guilty of an illegal act.

WORKED UNDER MANAGER'S CONTROL.

Counsel's submission to the Court was that his client stood on a different footing as distinguished from accused 2 and 3. As Cashier he was working under the direct control and orders of the Manager, accused No. 2, who alone was in direct touch with the Managing Director Sir Manmohandas Ramji. The Manager was empowered to dismiss or employ anyone in concurrence with the Managing Director. Counsel's submission was that the Manager was in full control of the Stores under the direct supervision of Sir Manmohandas Ramji.

LOANS GRANTED.

We have it on record as disclosed in the evidence tendered by Mr. Jamnadas R. Dossa that there was a rule that no monies of the Stores was to be paid to anyone not even to Directors as loan. But this rule has been departed from. Loans were given to Sir Manmohandas Ramji every year, even his nephew Laxmidas had taken loans and monies were also advanced to a tailor. Counsel contended that the Manager accused No. 2 had departed from the rules on the instructions of the Managing Director. How could his client, the Cashier, then be held responsible if he paid out monies as loans to third parties on the instructions of the Manager? We have it on record, said Mr. Shete, that there has been a definite breach of the rules prohibiting the lending of money, by the Managing Director, the Manager, and others, under the circumstances his client, Counsel urged, has merely followed the instructions of his master, the Manager, and he could not be held responsible for the commission of an illegal act.

NO WRONGFUL LOSS.

Turning to the evidence tendered on the question of cashing cheques Counsel urged that cheques of the aggregate value of Rs. 43,000 had been from time to time cashed at the Stores by the third accused. These were all honoured. The charges brought against his client relate to cheques that were dishonoured after that date amounting to Rs. 8,600. Counsel then submitted that the evidence had disclosed that no wrongful loss had been caused to the Stores. A Hundi for Rs. 3,600 had been accepted by the Stores from Gandhi in respect of two cheques, and a mortgage deed had been executed in favour of the Stores in respect of Rs. 5,000. Every pie paid as interest on these amounts by Gandhi had been credited to the Stores and entries made in the books. Counsel asked whether on the face of this evidence it could be held against his client, that there was an intention to cause wrongful loss to the Stores.

NO PROFIT ACCRUED TO ACCUSED.

Prosecution had failed to prove that Pranlal, his client had profited by these transactions, said Mr. Shete, and this will clearly prove that whatever his client did do, was in accordance with the instructions of his Manager, the second accused.
Counsel further submitted that the second accused had in his statement stated that he had agreed to cash the cheques with a view to make some profit for the Stores and that he had acted "bona-fide", believing that he was taking no risks. This statement, Counsel submitted, supported his defence and urged that the charges brought against his client could not be maintained and his client was entitled to an acquittal.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

In this case the prosecution alleged that the cashier, accused No 1; the Manager accused No. 2 jointly made payments on certain post dated cheques to P. M. Gandhi, the 3rd accused. These cheques were honoured upto the 15th May. Cheques presented thereafter were dishonoured and in lieu of which a hundi for Rs. 3,600 was accepted by accused 1 and 2 in favour of the Stores and Rs. 108 was credited to the Stores when the Hundi was renewed. The third accused also executed a mortgage deed in favour of the Stores for Rs. 5,000 being the amount of two other dishonoured cheques.

Sir Manmohandas Ramji acting on certain information received anonymously, made inquiries and as a result of that inquiry a complaint was lodged with the police and the present prosecution started.

The Police Prosecutor Mr. J. D'Cunha appeared for the Crown. The first accused was defended by Mr. S. A. Shete, for the second accused Mr. V. F. Couto and for the third accused Mr. B. J. Desai.

She was a luring lady, though her past was rather shady...and men were only tools to dig up diamonds for this Baby!
MAE WEST
in
"SHE DONE HIM WRONG"
PATHE
3-30 6-30 10
SPECIAL SHOW SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.

SUNDAY CRICKET IN CITY

Islam Gym. Knock Up 134 For No Loss To Which Bombay Gym. Reply With 48 In First And 128 For 4 In Second Innings

The Bombay Gymkhana, playing against the Islam Gymkhana on the latter's ground fared very badly in the first innings, and were all dismissed for a paltry 48. Hakim and Kazi took 4 and 5 wickets, respectively.

For the home team, I. A. Sakoor and A. A. A. Fyzee played brilliantly, the former scoring 58 and the latter 72, both remaining unbeaten when the innings was declared for 134 for no wicket.

In their second knock, the visitors did much better, and scored 128 for 4 wickets. R. G. Hopkins scored 53 and Muirhead remained undefeated for his 40.

The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA
First Innings.

R C Mushet c Laljee b Hakim	2
C L Dunn c A Khairaz b Hakim	5
R G Hopkins c and b Laljee	4
H L Murray b Hakim	10
J D S Muirhead c Kadri b Kazi	2
H W Horton c Laljee b Hakim	1
W E Lucas c and b Kazi	2
R C Thomas c Kadri b Kazi	6
H A Cocks c Kadri b Kazi	8
G B Sibley b Kazi	0
J Mackenzieman	0
Byes	3
Total	48

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
A A Hakim	14	6	13	4
G N Laljee	9	2	16	1
A G Kazi	10	4	11	5

ISLAM GYMKHANA
First Innings.

I A Sakoor not out	58
A A A Fyzee not out	72
M Shafi, S M Kadri, T T Barodawalla, Y Ismail, A Khairaz, A G Kazi, A A Hakim, M Ellan, G N Laljee, did not bat	
Byes	4
Total	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R
H L Murray	14	1	30
R C Mushet	15	3	45
H W Horton	6	1	15
G B Sibley	3	0	11
Muirhead	2	0	16
R C Thomas	3	1	12

BOMBAY GYMKHANA
Second Innings

R C Mushet b Kazi	10
C L Dunn b Kazi	1
R G Hopkins b Shafi	53
H L Murray b Hakim	18
J D S Muirhead not out	40
H W Horton not out	6
W E Lucas, R C Thomas, H A Cocks, Sibley, and Mackenzieman, did not bat	
Byes	4
Leg Byes	2
No ball	1
Wide Ball	1
Total	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
G N Laljee	14	1	50	0
A G Kazi	8	2	28	2
M Shafi	10	0	26	1
A A Hakim	5	0	23	1

The Young Zoroastrians going in first, scored 130 runs. M. R. Khan scoring 43 runs by cuts and drives.

The home side scored 243 for the loss of only 5 wickets, S. S. Dongre 93, L. P. Jai 73 and Gharat 44 being the principal scorers.

S. S. Dongre just missed his century by 7 runs. His innings was a great effort against the steady attack of the visitors.

The scores:—

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

N A Dubash c Gharat b Gurthu	0
N M Bhagalia b S R Godamde	3
M R Khan c Bhagwandas b Gurthu	43
H Wadia b L V Bhave	17
H Vazifdar c Bhagwandas b Dr Gurthu	10
S D Cooper b Dr. Gurthu	2
K Bharucha c Bhagwandas b Dr Gurthu	26
R P Mehta b Dr. Gurthu	14
P P Mistry c Godamde b R J Gharat	3
K Vazifdar l b w b Dr. Gurthu	3
K P Mistry not out	1
Byes	4
Leg Byes	2
No ball	1
Wide Ball	1
Total	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	R	W
Dr. Gurthu	30	7
S R Godamde	30	1
G B Gawanker	10	0
C M Rana	11	1
L V Bhave	5	1
R J Gharat		

HINDU GYMKHANA

M Bhagwandas b H Wadia	11
S S Dongre b H Vazifdar	93
L P Jai c Vazifdar b M R Khan	73
R J Gharat l b w S D Cooper	44
C M Thimaye c Bharucha b M R Khan	11
L V Bhave not out	0
Rest did not bat	
Byes	4
Leg Byes	7
Total	243

The visitors, batting on a perfect wicket, put up 218 to which V. M. Merchant and Pereira contributed 52 and 57, respectively. Both played a free innings and were not much perturbed by the bowling of the home side.

The Parsi Gymkhana collected 180 for the loss of 5 wickets, and the game ended in a draw. Nariman and Havewalla scored 40 and 75, respectively, the latter scoring 2 sixes and 9 fours.

The scores:—

BANDRA C. C.

E G Pereira b Marshall	9
H M Merchant c Meherhomjee b Engineer	8
V M Merchant c Marshall b Havewalla	52
P Pereira c Nariman b Marshall	57
Prince of Gharia c D Kapadia b Havewala	28
G Richards c Engineer b Marshall	21
A G Gupte b Nariman	5
A C Pereira c D Havewala b Marshall	4
W T Fernandes not out	5
D S Talpade dd not bat	
S A Kapadia not out	9
Byes	17
Leg Byes	3
Total (for 8 wkts)	218

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	R	W	O	M
N D Marshall	58	4	30	8
J F Havewalla	58	1	15	4
H J Engineer	40	1	10	3
J F Havewala	38	1	15	4
D K Havewala	23	1	9	1

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F K Nariman c A Pereira b Richards	40
J A Dadysett c Richards b Talpade	8
S H M Colah c Merchant b P Pereira	17
D R Havewala c A Pereira b Talpade	75
F E Kapadia c Merchant b P Pereira	0
N D Marshall not out	20
D K Kapadia not out	5
K R Meherhomjee, H J Engineer, J F Havewala, and M J Vakil did not bat	
Byes	11
Leg Byes	4
Total (for 5 wkts)	180

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	R	W	O	M
G Richards	64	1	2	1
A S Talpade	33	2	10	1
P Pereira	38	2	8	1
A G Gupte	30	0	4	0

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"INSURED" AFTER DEATH

Company Agent Gets Nine Months And Doctor Gets Three Months

After a trial which lasted for about a year, Rao Bahadur K. Raman Navar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mangalore, delivered judgement on Aug. 22 in the case in which J. J. Fernandes, Local agent of the Presidency Life Insurance Co. of Bombay and eight others were charged with criminal conspiracy.

The facts briefly stated are Pius John Pais, a tailor, who died on April 7, 1932, and was buried the following day was "insured" on April 9.

Two of the accused, B. Ahmed Beary and B. Ananthaya, were acquited and a woman and a boy were ordered to furnish security to be of good behaviour for one year.

J. J. Fernandes and Laxuman Rao were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each. Dr. S. Thomson who provided the death certificate necessary to complete the plot, was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

The accused are appealing against the sentence.

DIVORCE BEFORE HONEYMOON

Rugby Girl's Romance With Frenchman With "Past" Comes To Sudden End

Meeting in the dining car of the express from dieppe to paris a young Frenchman named Robert Patin and an English girl giving the name of Elsie Borden, became so much enamoured of each other that they decided they must marry as quickly as the French law could permit writes the Paris correspondent of "The People."

When they made inquiries on arrival in Parts they found that they could be married by special arrangement in 15 days, and in due course the ceremony took place.

As the couple were quitting the office of the Mayor, where the ceremony had taken place a communication was made to the girl which resulted in the honeymoon trip being deferred indefinitely.

After she had consulted her lawyers she started legal proceedings to have the marriage dissolved.

Despite the efforts of the husband to induce the bride to carry out the honeymoon arrangements the proceedings in the Divorce Court continued, and the authorities having agreed to speed up the case, the dissolution of the marriage has just been pronounced in the record time of 33 days after the ceremony, and before the honeymoon could take place.

The grounds on which divorce was granted are not stated, but it is believed that the husband had withheld from his bride a vital fact about his past that was deemed by the court sufficient to justify dissolution of the union.

It is another unusual feature that the judges dispensed with the usual formalities of bringing the couple together to effect a reconciliation one of the essential stages of Divorce Court proceedings in France.

According to her statement, Miss Borden is a native of Rugby and is aged twenty-three.

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS FINAL

Miss Jacobs Beats Mrs. Moody In Women's Singles

FOREST HILLS, August 26.

In the final of American Lawn Tennis women's singles Miss Helen Jacobs beat Mrs. Wills Moody 8:6, 3:6, 3:0.

Moody retired in the third set when Jacobs was leading 3-0.

MODY'S LEG HURT.

Mrs. Moody said her right leg was hurt probably as a result of back injury a short time ago. She had been and was to-day wearing a truss. Moody defaulted in the doubles which were awarded to wight Wightman Cup players Miss Nuthall and Miss James.

Jacobs played beautiful tennis in the first set completely bewildering the opponent with splendid placing shots. Moody trailed 2|3, steadied then drew level 4|4. There were many terrific baseline duels after this. Jacobs rarely missed net smashes and played a brainy clever game. Moody had an easy lead of 3|1 in the second set. Jacobs drew up 3|3 but Moody took the next three games off the reel.

During this set there were two angry demonstrations from a crowd of 3,000.

In the seventh game Moody's partisan called "out" at which there was a great roar. Linesman agreed with the umpire that it was out. In the eigth game there were similar demonstrations when Moody's ball was on the line.

In the next set Jacobs started off winning the first three games when Moody retired. The latter donned coat, went from the court very pale staring before her. Afterwards, she made announcement. Jacobs interviewed Reuter said it is an unsatisfactory ending and she is sorry, Moody unable to continue but, of course she could not help it. Nuthall was very much disappointed that there be no doubles. She telephoned condolences to Moody. —Reuter's Special.

PROPHET'S DAY CELEBRATION

Nizam's Firman For Shorter Duration

HYDERABAD, (Deccan) Aug. 27.

Some important instructions for the observance of the ceremonies in connection with the Prophet's Birthday are contained in a Nizam's Firman, in which the Nizam declares that hitherto these have been held in the state on different dates, in different localities and directs hence-forth that where these cannot be held during the specified month, they should be held in the month of Rajub, which is a holy month.

The Nizam also orders that celebrations in this connection should be of a shorter duration. —A. P.

LEE'S 1,000 RUNS FOR SEASON

Gives Display Of Fine Variety Of Strokes

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Middlesex made a fine recovery after a disastrous start. They had lost their first three batsmen for a total of 31 runs, then Fender by consentive deliveries dismissed two more for an addition of 46 and then when the teams adjourned for lunch the total was 135 for six wickets.

Missing Haig twice, once when he had scored only 18 and again at 41 proved very expensive Haig who reached his individual 50 in 80 minutes and a century in two-and-a-quarter hours put on 81 runs in an hours' time with Judge, schoolboy bowler for the last wicket.

When their innings had lasted 80 minutes Derby's total was 79 out of which Lee had 50 to his credit. When the scoreboard showed 180 Lee had hoisted his century in 165 minutes.

LEE'S 1000 RUNS OF SEASON

Lee to-day completed thousand runs for the season. He gave display of fine variety of strokes chiefly on offside and reached tehe boundary 14 times. Townsend smiting heartily two sixers and one three in one over from Jupp reached his 50 in as many minutes. Fine seventh wicket stand of Chalk and Valentine for Kent produced 97.

Valentine scored 52 out of this in 50 minutes but he was eventually out to fulltoss. Runs came at very slow pace for Yorkshire. Their innings lasted 205 minutes and their total was 115. They took fule one hour to put 31 runs and hoisted 50 in twice the number of minutes. When lunch was taken Yorkshire's total was 61 for five wickets and Mitchell who occupied the crease for 75 minutes collected only 12 runs.

After their total was 92 when the innings had lasted 165 minuetes.—Reuter.

Coventry's Big Score In League Football

Trounces Gillingham By Seven Goals To One In Soccer Season Opened In Blazing Sunshine

LONDON, August 26.

English soccer season opened in blazing sunshine, all grounds being crowded.

The season opened with a few casualties, two Arsenal players sustained injuries. James badly wrenched his ankle in the first half and Hulme was carried off minute from the end with a twisted knee.

Newcomers to various leagues showed themselves to good advantage.

Attendence numbered 30,000 at Liverpool Phillip opened account for Wanderers in the first minute, while Hartill with the first timer increased lead. Liverpool had a comparatively few chances. Wright reduced lead on behalf of visitors.

After changeover Hodgson scoring from penalty drew level. Liverpool made hard attacks. Wanderers were unfortunate; Deacon headed upright while Hartill kicked over but nearing the end Barraclough netted winner.

CLEVER FOOTBALL AT ARSENAL

Fifty thousand paid for admission at Arsenal. Both sides gave exhibition of very clever football, and the game was played at high speed.

Bradford scored from Mcgurks pass immediately after kickoff.

In the second half Jack headed equaliser. Birmingham defence was remarkably strong.

Westham started the season well. They were three up within a 1|4 hour Watson and Morton netting in the opening minutes. Griffith, Bolton, Rightback, deflected a long shot into the empty goal. Mckay of Bolton missed from penalty. Hughes scoring from a cross shot enabled the home team to lead by three goals to one at the interval.

On resumption, Watson from snap pass completed West Hams tally. West Ham maintained superiority though Mckay reduced lead on behalf of visitors.

MANCHESTER TROUNCED

Twenty thousand spectators watched Plymouth trounce Manchester United by four goals to nil.

United were clever and the forward moving side. Argyle owed much to their defence. Cookson missed three chances of giving home team a lead.

Harper the former Arsenal goal keeper put up dour defence, sides changing ends with the score board blank.

After the interval, Black put on the first goal, Cookson following it up immediately with another. Black further increased lead: Cookson again scoring completed the tally a few minutes from the end.

COVENTRY'S BIG VICTORY

Crushing defeat of Gillingham at the hands of Coventry to the tune of seven goals to one was witnessed by 17,000 spectators.

The home team monopolised scoring in the first half, Lake, Lauderdale and Bourton being their scores. Both sides played excellent football.

On resumption, Richards put on the fourth goal and Lake with a header, Bourton and Lauderdale put Coventry further ahead. Purcell reduced lead on behalf of visitors.

Twenty five thousand persons passed through tunnstiles at Bristol where McCambridge, the former amateur International, netted twice in quick succession from McNestry's centres.

In the second half McCambridge again scored from McNestry's centre.—Reuter's Special.

OLDHAM TROUNCES BROUGHTON

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Aug. 26.

The following are the results of football matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Batley 31 Hull Kingston Rovers 12.
Blackpool 3 Swinton 12.
Castleford 24 Hunslet 20.
Halifax 6 Swinton 14.
Hull 81 Bramley 12.
Leeds 13 York 5.
Leigh 13 Barrow 15.
London Hospital vs. Rochdale (Unplayed).
Oldham 31 Broughton 0.
Salford 19 Huddersfield 2.
St. Helens recreation 9 Australians 13
Wakefield 20 Featherstone 9.
Warrington 22 Wigan 6.

Rajkot. The 11th session of the Rajkot State's Representative Assembly is fixed for the 28th inst. and subsequent days.

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SUCCESSFUL TOUR OF AMATEUR TROUPE

Rulers Of Western India Appreciate Histrionic Talents Exhibited By Bhavnagar Collegians

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 25.

Bhavnagar College graduates and undergraduates organized a troupe of experienced amateurs with a view to raising the level of general acting thoughout Gujarat and Kathiawad and also to collect funds for the Narmada Centenary.

Dr. R. K. Yajnik who has specialized in the Histrionic art recently produced two plays of Mr. K. M. Munshi with the aid of his Bhavnagar students.

Dr. Yajnik is the author of a book "The Indian Theatre" the first work of its kind to be published in October by George Allen Unwin London.

AT BHAVNAGAR.

This Amateur Dramatic troupe first produced two plays in Bhavnagar with great success. H. H. The Maharaja and the Maharani and the Thakoresaheb and Ranisaheb of Palitana visited the performances and extended their patronage.

"Kakani Sashi," a social comedy with the Shavian technique was received with greater enthusiasm than "Dhruvaswamini Devi," a historical play of Chandragupta's time. Both plays drew crowded houses.

At Rajkot, members of the Royal family, Darwar Viravala, princes of Rajkumar College, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and others encouraged.

AT JUNAGADH.

At Junagadh there were two public performances when Mr. P. Cadell, the Diwan Saheb, and all Heads of Departments extended their patronage. A unique feature of the tour was the performance given in the presence of H. H. Nabab Saheb and Begum Saheba in the Theatre Royal, the Cadell Concert Hall. His Highness donated Rs. 301 to the fund and gave "poshaks" to Mr M. M. Bhatt, the stage manager and to the four leading actors Mr. Champak Mehta Mr M K. Rajpura Mr K. Z. Gohel and Mr. Nayak.

The two provincial bards Mr. Ravshura and Ghadvi Maruba also received rich gifts. The troupe collected about Rs. 2,000.

UNCLE AS PARAMOUR

CAWNPORE, Aug. 25.

On July 24th last, one Chooray Kahar had badly wounded his own nephew Bachnoo in the Central Dharmashala, where they were staying with Bachnoo's wife. Bachnoo suspected his wife of infidelity and so he decided to leave her. Ghooray the suspected paramour tried to dissuade his nephew Bachnoo from doing so; failing in his attempts he is alleged to have attacked Bachnoo.

The case came up for hearing before Mr. Narasimha Narain, Magistrate. He has now committed him to sessions.

"TALK AMERICAN"

New York Cinema-Fans Object To English As Spoken In England

Several recent news items have suggested that something of a revolt against "Oxford English" may be in progress on this side of the Atlantic. One of these items told how New York cinema audiences scoffed at the language of English actors in a talking film and made it necessary to assemble an American cast who duplicated the dialogue for the United States trade. Another item told of students in a Montreal university who were asked to listen to gramophone records made in England intended to illustrate the pronounciation used by educated persons. The students rebelled and succeeded in persuading the university authorities to have new records made in which the prescribed passages were spoken by a Canadian and an American from New York, writes the New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

Despite these incidents, it is not fair to say that there is in America any serious rebellion against the "Oxford dialect," or any other version of "English English." What has happened is that, through scientific invention, speech of this sort has been brought to audiences to whom it is almost completely new. The New York City cinema-goers, for example, were undoubtedly for the most part people whose own English is a lately acquired tongue, spoken with a heavy accent which makes it almost unintelligible to a man from Maine or one from Texas. It should be added that the acoustics of an American motion picture are often so bad that even when an actor speaks the purest Americanese it is sometimes difficult to understand him. The students in Montreal were, I believe, French Canadians, so that for them also English is an acquired tongue. Since they had learned it from instructors who used the United States or Canadian pronounciation (there is practically no difference between the two), they not unnaturally objected when they were suddenly told that they must copy an accent completely unfamiliar.

DIFFICULTIES EXAGGERATIONS

In general, however, educated Americans have no difficulty in understading educated Englishmen and women, and no accent is considered "affected" among such people in New York or Chicago which would not also be considered affected in London or Manchester. One bit of evidence which supports this view is that some motion pictures made in England, and notably "Rome Express," have had highly successful runs in the United States. In this film, it should be noted, particular pains were taken to see that the actors spoke with reasonable clarity. Another bit of evidence is the fact that every summer thousands of United States tourists attend the theatres of London and have little or no difficulty in following the dialogue. Everyone knows, of course, that plays with all-English casts have frequently had long runs in New York. Such difficulty as exists in these cases is usually no greater than that which occurs when an American from Alabama tries to speak with a cultured Bostonian or with a "down east" Yankee from Maine. (These differences of dialect within the United States are now being rapidly ironed out through the ubiquitous motion pictures and the radio, which are giving all America a speech roughly like that of the upper Mississippi Valley.)

AMERICAN SLANG.

It may be worth mentioning that the "American vulgarisms" so often criticised in England form no part of the daily speech of the average cultivated American. He hears them, as a rule, only when he goes to the cinema. As for the weird potpourri of Bret Harte and George Ade which some English humourists put into the mouths of their "American characters," it can only be said that even the inhabitant of the United States most addicted to slang instantly and violently repudiates every word of it—just as any inhabitant of the British Isles would repudiate, if he encountered it, the burlesque "silly ass" Englishman of the American music-hall.

HINDU MAHA-SABHA

Secretary Recalls Good Work Of Leaders

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 24.

The Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha writes:—

The dates of the 15th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha which will be held at Ajmer from 14th to 20th October, 1933, are drawing very near. Hardly a month and a half have been left at our disposal. Most of the Provincial Hindu Sabhas have forwarded their panels of names for the Presidentship of the forth-coming session. The final recommendations by them, choosing one of these names some of which have already appeared in the papers, and some of which are published along with this statement should be sent to the Office of the Reception Committee by the first week of September.

WORK OF LEADERS.

I take this opportunity to appeal to the various Hindu 'Sabhas' and Hindu workers to utilize this occasion to spread the message of the Hindu Mahasabha,—the message of rejuvenating the Hindu community in all the walks of life, to every nook and corner of the country. The Hindu leaders, by their ceaseless efforts during the past decade have been successful in rousing their castebrethren's consciousness to the several wrongs and injustices committed against them, to their political insecurity, to their social degradation and to their physical decadance. But it is merely touching the fringe of the problem.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

The real work is yet to be done which is nothing short of cleansing the Eugean Stables. It will require our Herculian efforts to achieve our goal. The next session of the Hindu Mahasabha is merely an another mill-stone in our race to that goal. It, therefore, behoves us all to celebrate this important function with great eclat, enthusiasm and serenity that it deserves.

The following two Provincial Hindu Sabhas, have submitted the under-mentioned names for the Presidentship of the Fifteenth Session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha:—

BEHAR PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA.

His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal; Maharaja Dhiraj Darbhanga; Bhai Parmanand; Sjt. Jagat Narain Lal and; Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.

ASSAM PROVINCIAL HINDU SABHA.

His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal; Mr. V. D. Sawarkar; Seth Jugal Kishore Birla; Bhai Parmanand; and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah.

The Akola provincial Hindu Sabha has finally recommended the name of Raja Narindra Nath.

LORD DERBY IN SANATORIUM

Told "To Keep Away From Canteen"

The Earl of Derby is a patient undergoing treatment at Ruthin Castle, North Wales. He is permitted, however, to carry out certain of his engagements that do not clash with the course of the treatment.

Speaking on Aug. 5 at a conference at Chester of about 400 delegates of the British Legion, he said: "I have been confined to the sanatorium for twenty-one days, with instructions to keep away from the canteen."

After Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice National President of the Legion, remarked that he hoped Lord Derby, their north-western area president, would go on from winning the Derby to winning the St. Leger, Lord Derby replied:—

"I can only say that Hyperion is quite fit, and that, if he wins the St. Leger the Legion will not be poorer. This is not a tip. I always remember what a former Lord Mayor of Liverpool said—that if he could get away from a meeting without Lord Derby giving him a tip he was generally a richer man.'

FRANCE ORGANISES £10,000,000 LOTTERY

£60,000 Prizes To Be Drawn With No Income Tax On Winners.

One of the features of the great national lottery which is being organised in France for the benefit of the Treasury will be a number of prizes worth £60,000 at the current rate of exchange, says the Paris correspondent of the "Sunday Times."

This disclosure was made by the Minister of Finance, M. Georges Bonnet, before his departure for Vichy for an interview with the Prime Minister, M. Daladier.

Experts at the Ministry of Finance are working overtime to make arrangements for the lottery as rapidly as possible. It has not yet been decided when tickets will be offered for subscription or when the draw will be made.

It has been laid down that 60 per cent. of the total sum subscribed shall be distributed as prize money. The remaining 40 per cent. will be used to meet the expense of organisation and will be devoted primarily to a fund out of which grants for agricultural calamities are made. Anything left over will go to the ex-soldiers who have been hit by economy measures recently voted by Parliament.

Subscriptions totalling at least £10,000,000 are hoped for. It has already been decided that anyone who buys a book of ten coupons will be sure of winning something. There are to be many small prizes.

All numbers ending with a certain figure or figures will secure a prize. Numbers ending with a 5, for example, might represent prizes of £1 and numbers ending with the figures 23 might represent prizes of £10. No income-tax will be levied on the prize money.

JAPAN TO END LEGALISED PROSTITUTION

The Akita Prefecture of Japan officially abolished its red light area and prohibited prostitution last month. It thus became the second prefecture in Japan to abolish prostitution, the other being Gumma, writes the "Japan Times."

As a result of the decision of the prefectural authorities, the licenses which had been granted, to the 39 brothels in 8 sections of Gumma prefecture, were annulled on June 30. Owners of the houses were told that from July 1 they would have to convert their inmates, numbering some 110 into waitresses and transform their houses into restaurants or shops.

Many of the houses, however, did not wait to put a stop to their shameful trade. Soon after the prefectural authorities reached their decision some time ago, a number of the owners of houses of ill-fame had their places made over into restaurants and bars.

In Akita prefecture, the business of licensed vice has long been on the wane and the majority of houses in the licensed quarters throughout the prefecture had already changed their shops into restaurants voluntarily before the local authorities ordered the remaining 39 places to shift their business to that of eating places.

The recent revision of the police regulations in Tokyo allowing the inmates of the Licensed quarters in the capital to go out without police permission is held responsible to some extent for the total disappearance of brothels in Akita prefecture.

REORGANIZATION OF ESPERANTO MOVEMENT

130 Speakers In International Conference Apply Supreme Tests And Reveal Astonishing Possibilities

COLOGNE, Aug. 2.
(By Mail.)

It was announced in this morning's session of the world Esperarro Congress that the meeting of the Universal Esperanto Association had agreed to the proposals for a complete reorganisation of the Esperanto movement.

The agreement brings to a successful close International negotiations which have been carried on for several years past.

It will result in all the individual national Associations becoming embodied in the International organisation, of which they have hitherto been independent.

A PERFECT LANGUAGE.

The debate which ended in the reorganisation agreement provided justification for the claim that Esperanto is a perfect international language.

UNDERSTOOD BY ALL.

During the 4-1/2 hours it lasted delegates representing 18 different nationalities made 130 brief speeches, all of which were understood in the original by everyone present an impossible performance under the usual international conference conditions. The stormy passages of the debate of which there were several clearly revealed that Esperanto is all sufficient. In every instance the speaker found words quite suitable for giving vivid and understandable expression to his innermost feelings—surely a supreme test.

An Esperanto translater also "got over" successfully the wit and humour produced in local dialect at an entertainment given to the Congress delegates by the Cologne Carnival Sociaties last night.

USE OF METAPHOR.

Professor Collinson, of Liverpool University, was loudly applauded at the close of his lecture this afternoon on the use of metaphor as a Universal Language.

Most of the delegates intend to take a holiday on the Rhine tomorrow.

Kanara V. F. N. School: An address was given to Mr. A. W. P. D'Souza (the Hon. Head Master) of the above School, by the Students Union on Sunday morning in the School premises to congratulate him on his brilliant success in the M. A. Degree Examination.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1933

PROTECT POOR PRINCES

The news from our Simla Correspondent that the Government of India propose bringing forward legislation for strengthening the provisions of the Princes Protection Act will be received by the public generally and the Indian Press particularly with regret, though not with surprise, as they have ceased to be surprised at the reactions at Simla. The Indian Press and the public are already suffering under so many handicaps that a few more may not materially make their condition worse than it is. The Government are evidently bent on placating the Princes at the cost of the Press and the public and their attitude gives us a glimpse of their real intentions. In the future Federation, the States people are to be nowhere, and more power and protection is to be given to Princes to make them even more powerful and immune from criticism than they are to-day.

UNSEEMLY HURRY.

It is difficult, however, to understand this unseemly hurry on the part either of the Princes or the Government of India. In the future Federal Assembly, the Princes will be able to have things their own way and they can have nothing to fear from the public. According to their present demands, the Princes want 40 per cent. of the seats in the Council of State and 33 per cent. in the Federal Assembly. We may be sure they will revise their demands and even increase them. Whatever they ask for they are sure to get, for the Government are anxious to have a Federation of the kind outlined in the White Paper, where all the power will be concentrated in the hands of a few autocrats who will be a pillar of strength to the British Government and not the democracy. In fact the Princes will be able to do anything they like in the Federal legislatures, and we are not a little surprised at their fears, which must be due to concern for attacks on their private characters and doings.

AGITATION JUSTIFIED.

Our Simla Correspondent cites a number of cases which have forced the Government of India to bring forward the new legislation. It is stated that they are perturbed at the strong agitation that was carried on against the events which took place in Kashmir, Alwar and Bhawalpur. In every instance, subsequent events have suggested that the agitation was justified, for even the Government of India were compelled to remedy the grievances; while Alwar was compelled to take a couple of years' holiday to recoup his health, and the Maharajah of Kashmir had to introduce the necessary reforms. We do not know what took place in Bhawalpur, but we may take it that the grievances of the Hindu subjects have been remedied at long last, and that the relations between the ruler and the ruled have improved considerably, due to the agitation.

OBVIOUS REMEDY.

Where then is the justification for preventing the Press in British India from exercising its inherent right to criticise the misdeeds of the Princes? When the States peoples are unable to get any redress from the Princes, they are compelled to agitate in the British Indian Press. The remedy for this state of things is obvious. The Indian States must be brought into line with the administration in British India, and the proposed repressive legislation will not do that. If the Princes are to be brought into the Federation by sacrificing the interests and the legitimate rights of the States peoples, then the less we hear of such a Federation the better for everybody. If the Princes want any immunity from criticism, they will have to exert themselves and devote more time and money to the well-being of their subjects.

Grave Injustice

The Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, has refused to interfere in the case of the student of the G. M. S. Medical College, who was charged by the Acting Dean with responsibility for the communication of certain information to this journal regarding what is known as the "K. E. M. Mospital Mysery," and expelled from the college. We cannot imagine a more outrageous decision. We have stated clearly and categorically that this student held no communication with us on the subject at all, and that we were, in fact, entirely unaware of his existence until this action of the Acting Dean in dismissing him from the College was brought to our notice. The information came to us in a very simple and natural way involving no blame or impropriety on the part of anyone concerned. The gravest injustice has been done to this unfortunate young man and it is essentially a case for re-consideration and enquiry.

The Municipal Commissioner says he has given his careful consideration to the matter. We do not know what his idea of careful consideration is. He has not troubled to communicate with us, nor has he considered it necessary to hold anything in the nature of an enquiry. He has not, we believe, even given the victim of the Acting Dean's autocratic action an opportunity of meeting in a fair and proper way the charge or charges against him. To say, in these circumstances, that he has given "careful consideration" to the matter is a frivolity of which we had not supposed Mr. Kirpalani could be guilty.

The case cannot be left where it is. The student affected was in his last year at the College, we understand, and was to take his final examination next year. On a charge which is obviously unsustainable, he has been cleared out of the College on the mere fiat of the Acting Dean, who, it appears, specifically refused to bring him face to face with his accusers or even to acquaint him with the nature of the evidence on which the charge was based, though, we believe, he has held several confabulations with the Acting Dean. This sort of arbitrary condemnation and punishment might be tolerated under a Nazi regime, but that it should be possible in an institution for which the Municipality of Bombay is responsible is out of the question.

The victim of this grave injustice and abuse of power has appealed to the Mayor. We hope that Dr. Javle will take immediate steps to see that a proper and fair enquiry is held in the matter. Unfortunately, Mr. Mehrotra has already lost one term and he is shut out of the new term which commences to-day. But, if it is established that he has been unjustly dealt with, that need not stand in the way of it being made possible for him to resume his studies and take his final. Ruination of a young man's career in this way is utterly unjustifiable without the most clear proof that he has been guilty of disgraceful conduct and is unfit to enter the medical profession. In this case we have no hesitation in saying that no such proof is forthcoming and that, even if the main charge the Acting Dean has brought against Mr. Mehrotra were sustainable, that would not justify the drastic and callous punishment meted out to him by the Acting Dean and endorsed by the Commissioner. Incidentally, we would like to know whether the Acting Dean has the power to act as he has done. If not, it is clearly a case for the intervention of the Vice-Chancellor.

SAFEGUARD NATIONAL INTERESTS

The loose talk about Indo-British trade co-operation, indulged in by certain vested interests, ill disguises the object of the British Cotton Mission to India which left London on Friday to extend Lancashire's inroads into the Indian textile market. Sir William Clare-Lees, the leader of the Mission, stated a mischievous half-truth when he remarked that the problem of Japanese competition was a common ground between Lancashire and the Indian millowners. He conceals the more pertinent fact that the problem of British competition is for obvious reasons a much harder one to be solved.

If, as the "Times" suggests, the question should be solved without any political bias, Japan has, so far as the whole cotton industry is concerned, some special claims for consideration from India: for she is the biggest buyer of our surplus cotton. Britain does not buy even one-tenth as much and it is selfish for her to claim a preference over Japan without the suggestion of any adequate consideration. Lancashire's support to the White Paper, itself problematical is no consideration whatever. For, apart from the impropriety of offering any bribe in such a matter, Lancashire's support to the White Paper is conditional on the securing of impossible commercial and other safeguards.

The public should take the greatest care to see that, at the forthcoming negotiations the national interests are duly safeguarded. The Ottawa method of a packed delegation should be stoutly resisted. The difficulty in this respect is that in a variety of ways some millowners have been already biassed in favour of Britain and against Japan. It is specially necessary therefore to get due representative for the handloom weavers, cotton growers, and generally for the public, who will tolerate heavy tariff duties at their own expense only if the national industry in its entirety, as distinguished from a handful of millowners, is fully protected against every menace from the West as well as from the East.

AWARD MUST GO

All sensible people will endorse Mrs. Reddy's remark, made on her return from England, that there is little chance of India getting full self-government unless the people make a united demand sinking all their communal and other differences for the larger interests of the country. But it is unfortunate that no serious attempts seem to be made at present to secure communal unity. Even the talk of it is now much less common than it used to be. At any rate, it is now of a very sectional character.

Bhai Parmanand, for instance, makes a passionate appeal for Hindu unity but contends that active Hindu-Muslim unity in the struggle for winning Swaraj is now well-nigh impossible. The Raja of Salempore, who did much to promote inter-communal unity last year at the Unity Conference at Lucknow, is now making an effort to unite Muslims. Sectional unity, either among Hindus or Muslims, is a good thing by itself. But it may be a source of danger if it is based on extreme sectional claims inconsistent with the interests of the country. Attempts at communal unity should be made a part of attempts for a larger unity.

The Premier's Award is a standing menace to communal unity and the Premier and the Government knew that but too well when they concocted it and foisted it on the country. Bhai Parmanand admits this but is following a vain and even suicidal policy in asking the Government to alter it, instead of helping a voluntary settlement with the Muslims, which alone can compel Government to alter their own decision. Dr. S. A. Khan has good reason to believe that they would not themselves make any alteration in the Award. But he is grievously wrong in his assumption, due either to pessimism or something worse, that in the present circumstances it is most imprudent to try to modify the Award.

Those who are enamoured of the Award or are committed to it by pledges unknown to the world are free to support Government's tactics and take the consequences. But those who are sensible enough to see the injustice of Government's plan both from the national and the communal points of view and who are free to oppose it should pledge themselves to leave no stone unturned till the plan is altered in accordance with a voluntary settlement among the Indian communities concerned. It may appear just at present a formidable task, but that is no justification for making it more formidable by neglecting it or by promoting Government's tactics.

DON'T LET ADEN GO

Duty Of Legislators To Indian People

By "Politicus"

The question of the separation of Aden and its annexation to the Colonial Office has loomed in the forefront for some time now. Even more is this question of importance to India in view of the vast and growing Indian interests involved. The Resolution which is to be introduced in the present session of the Legislative Assembly and Council of State has imparted keen anxiety to the people of Aden and India alike in view of their repeated clamour against separation.

The hasty step taken by the Government during 1931 in transferring the administration of Aden from the Bombay Provincial to the Central Government is notorious. By a stroke of the pen the administration of Aden was cut asunder from the Bombay Provincial Government for purpose still unknown to the people of India and Aden. While the people's unanimous voice was set at naught by the powers that be in the nefarious transference in 1931, they are in no mood to brook a wanton attempt on the part of the Government to deprive the country of the port she has fondly nurtured at the cost of continued deficits and at the enormous sacrifice of the country's resources.

ADEN'S DEBT TO INDIA.

The controversy over the Aden administration dates as far back as 1861, while the Imperial Government has begun casting its covetous looks at that Port since 1917 when, as a temporary war-expedient, the military and political control of Aden was entrusted in the hands of the British Government.

It is a truism that Aden owes its peresent prosperity or commercial importance to India, particularly Bombay. The relation of the Indian merchants with the Port is a century old. The commercial edifice of Aden owes its origin to the continued endeavours of Bombay merchants, both in the shape of capital investments and concerted commercial co-operation.

Bombay had its just grievances when it was proposed to bring Aden under the control of the Central Government. Despite the fact that the administration ought legitimately to belong to the Bombay Provincial Government and despite the fact that the Government of India, in conjunction with the Bombay Government, proved impervious to the repeated protestations made by the people both of Bombay and Aden, there was the satisfaction—a poor satisfaction, no doubt—that the transference was only to the Central Government and that the long nurtured relationship between Bombay and Aden would not be seriously hampered threby.

C.-IN-C.'S ASSURANCE.

But shrewd politicians dived deeper and found out that underlying the action of the Government of India in securing the transference of the Aden administration was the objective of ultimately bringing that Port under Imperial control. The resolution paessed in the Council of State as early as 1921 against such transference the assurance given by the Commander-in-Chief in the Assembly in 1927 that the Civil Administration

(Continued on page 8.)

Frankly Speaking

NAZI BARBARISM.

Nazi barbarism is getting beyond limit. Goering seems to be out to beat his own record for bestiality and cruelty. For sheer perversity it would be hard to beat him.

On Saturday we had the news that a number of German writers, most of them well-known authors of international repute, had been deprived of their German nationality and their property had been confiscated.

We do not think the loss of these gentlemen is very great, if they lose their German nationality at the present time, though their material losses may be considerable. It is fortunate that they have escaped with their lives and not fallen victims to the Hunnish frenzy of the Nazis.

Now comes the news that five persons have been guillotined, evidently for crimes against the State, meaning Hitler and Goering. So far 30 public executions have taken place in Germanp, though the number of men killed by Nazi roughs after the revolution must be very much larger.

AREN'T THEY CLEVER?

Sir N. N. Sircar, the Advocate-General of Bengal, and one of the consultees, told his audience that the British Government would not "go a step, a fraction of an inch, beyond what is provided in the White Paper".

There might be alterations here and there, but the main features would not be altered, he graciously added. He is not conveying any new information and he ought to have known beforehand that the Government were not going to add anything to the White Paper Constitution.

Was it for this that he went to England, or was it to upset the communal award, or the Poona Pact? Most of the consultees who have returned to India, repeat the same thing "ad nauseam", as if it is a new discovery that they have made, during their pilgrimage to Britain.

Where was the sense in their co-operation with Britain for the policy contained in the White Paper, which they have condemned out of hand and which they do not want?

OPPRESSING HARIJANS.

The social boycott declared by the caste Hindus of Vina village in Kaira on the local Harijans should be an eye-opener to the anti-untouchability workers.

Whatever progress may be noticeable in cities and towns, the Harijans in numerous villages are entirely at the mercy of the caste Hindus, even forced labour being exacted from them in many places.

The Harijans of Vina, having been advised by reformers not to eat carrion refused to remove dead animals as they were paid little or no remuneration for removing them. Their conduct seems quite reasonable, however inconvenient it may be to the caste Hindus.

The latter should now either make their own arrangements for removing dead animals or pay the Harijans fairly for doing that service. They have done neither but are conspiring to break their spirit by their inhuman decision not to sell them even the necessaries of life.

It is the duty of the nearest anti-untouchability leagues to hasten to their rescue.

IS IT LEGAL.

How is it possible, we wonder, to assist the activities of a Congress Committee when all Congress Committees have been ruthlessly suspended?

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and 21 others have been sentenced at Lucknow to six months' rigorous imprisonment each by the City Magistrate for advocating boycott of foreign cloth and British goods and thus assisting the activities of the Town Congress Committee. But, as a matter of fact, that Committee has ceased functioning for weeks past.

If any individuals undertake to preach boycott on their own responsibility they should be punished only if their action is by itself an offence. It seems, however, that even under the Ordinance law preaching boycott is not an offence. In Madras even picketing is said to be allowed at present in the absence of any complaint of molestation.

The legality of the Lucknow convictions needs to be tested in a higher court of law

WAS FIRING UNAVOIDABLE?

Police firing on peaceful and unarmed crowds is too common in this country.

Fuller particulars of the firing near Kellianwala in Lyllapur District, Punjab, show that five persons were killed and several others were severely wounded. But one is not at all convinced that these fatalities were unavoidable.

It appears that the police foresaw the possibility of a riot. If so, could they not have taken measures to prevent the riot and the resort to firing?

We are told that a Magisterial enquiry into the matter is being held. But a merely official inquiry is not enough to satisfy the public. Prominent non-officials should be associated with the enquiry to secure full co-operation from the public.

Readers' Views

PREFERENCE FOR BOMBAY DEGREE HOLDERS

From "Hippocrates."

The letter under the caption "Preference for Bombay Degree-Holders", which appeared in your issue of Saturday last, deserves more than a passing notice by your thoughtful readers and the powers that be.

It is certainly very discouraging that in Bombay little or no encouragement is given to Bombay graduates who have qualified for higher degrees. Though this is noticeable in all professions, it is especially notorious in the medical as there is a deep-rooted belief here that no body can be a surgeon unless he holds the diploma of F.R.C.S. England, or a physician unless he is an M.D. London. One may go to Europe or America, study under the best specialists, acquire practice and experience, yet this would be wasted time as few would appreciate such efforts.

It is therefore natural that those who can afford the time and the money go to England to acquire these ornamental qualifications which are believed to be the hall mark of professional ability. How the public have come to this belief is a story that is worth telling one day, meanwhile it is a fact that the holders of these coveted qualifications make hay here while the sun shines. However according to hearsay, the palmy days of the holders of such qualifications are drawing to a close for the simple reason that the market, at present, is overcrowded with them, and the public have just begun to recognise that there is much exaggeration in the value of these qualifications. The public have come to recognise this by the simple expediency that it is "au pied du mur qu'on reconnait Partisan."

Now, it so happens that many of those who were anxious to get these qualifications have found out that their high commercial value has greatly depreciated, and, to their great sorrow, have discovered that the time to reap baskets full of money simply on displaying those qualifications has gone for good; the only thing to do now is to offer their services for little or nothing with the hope that in certain situations they may attract attention. Thus it is that some of these men offer their services or accept positions for a paltry sum in hospitals or charitable institutions. They are also fortunate to still secure jobs as examiners and teachers, despite the fact that many of them have no experience and are only on the threshold of their careers.

It is in this respect that they do a lot of harm to Bombay degree-holders. Many of these have acquired solid and long experience; but as their work has been done locally they are not believed to be any good. I am told that in Calcutta the contrary is the case. There, the graduates of the University of Calcutta get every encouragement, and no preference is given to English diploma-holders. Far from me to belittle those excellent English qualifications. They are very good in that they have prepared a sound foundation which further experience and practice make for perfection. It is however absurd to imagine that these people only know their profession thoroughly, and that they only can be relied upon. People ought to remember that the clever physicians and surgeons of America and European countries are not all M.D.'s of London or F.R.C.S. England. In these days ambitious young people ought to go elsewhere also to acquire knowledge.

Only those who are willing to pay through the nose and have plenty of time can afford to go to London for those qualifications. Meanwhile, it behoves those in power to encourage local talents and those who are less fortunate and unable to spend a fortune to acquire ornamental qualifications.

Where Is Amanullah ?

From B. F. Bharucha.

Will any of your readers tell us:

(1) Where is Amanullah at present?

(2) Wasn't he residing in Italy?

(3) Didn't he visit Istanboul lately?

(4) Was he not with Kemal Pasha recently?

(5) Is the alleged Pretender his son?

(6) Or, is the son made a Deputy Chief in a Soviet Republic in Asiatic Russia?

Who can tell us the Truth?

K. E. M. Hospital

From A. G. Mody.

Pitiable is the condition of the victims of the arbitrarily chosen students by the Acting Dean, with the help of his "informers," who bring him false reports to gain his favour.

In spite of such a strong appeal sent to the City Fathers and the Mayor by various letters, etc., one regrets to note the indifferent attitude taken by the responsible members of this civic body of "Urbs Prima in Indis," who owe their present representative status to the poor and oppressed rate-payers who placed their full confidence in such members, and this attitude deserves a general protest.

The mysterious silence observed by the Ag. Dean regarding the "K. E. M. Hospital Mystery" last month has shattered the confidence of the public in the present management of the Institution. Let me congratulate you Sir, on the bold stand your valuable journal has taken over the matter, and your equally frank and outspoken criticism under your article "K.E.M. Hospital Mystery Scandal". You deserve the thanks of the public in general and the students of the G. S. Medical College in particular, and, I hope, as promised in the above article, you will deal with the whole question of the present administration of the Hospital and the College comprehensively in the columns of your journal.

The effect of such a sort of conniving attitude has its own course. The authorities of the K. E. M. Hospital deem it their privilege to do what they like to keep up the "prestige" of the Institution, as they know very well that there is no one to question them for their action, even if the policy adopted by the authorities be high-handed. There is a feeling of distrust and inharmony in the Institution. The Dean's C. I. D.'s are always busy with their usual game.

University And Physical Training

From Hari Prasad Gupta

Mr. Dalvi's motion has been thrown out by the senate of the Bombay University. This indicates how far the University is responsible for the health of its students.

"Mens sana in corpore sano" is a universally accepted maxim.

"Physical Education, a legitimate and necessary phase of general education, is part of the process of providing the environment, the facilities and guidance to enable the individual to develop all his faculties in a normal rational way. It is a part of the function of fitting the individual to live best and to serve most, to live the abundant life. It is the drawing out or developing in particular the motor powers of the human body, the art and the science of creating and maintaining neuro-muscular efficiency and organic vigour in such a manner, that not only does physical health and satisfaction result, but proper mental attitudes and a wholesome emotional life are also ensured. Properly directed Physical Education should result in health, happiness, efficiency and character."

"But it seems that nothing counts before the hoarding policy of the University, for which Dr. Wheeler and Prof. Shah deserve compliments.

With due respect to Prof. K. T. Shah it may pointed out that his Economics are of little value in the field of Physical Culture. He says, "One physical Director would not be able to cope with the work and practically every college will have to employ an expert. That would mean that the parents and the guardians would be taxed." While appreciating his sympathies one fails to understand why the guardians and the parents should not spend a little more for the health, beauty and happiness of their wards. This argument, besides being illogical, falls short of general foresight.

One is simply grieved to find that an influential body like the University rejects without reason or rhyme a very important proposal for the upliftment of the modern youth in this poor and unfortunate country. One may see at the time of the medical examination of any school or college a number of skeletons, weak, pale and emaciated as if they have just returned from the grave by some miracle. Under these appaling conditions existing in the Presidency the University cannot be spared of a severe criticism at the hands of the public.

JUSTICE IS BEING SACRIFICED IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Exemption Of Bohra Communities From Wakf Act Provokes Vitriolic Philippics During Sunday Meeting At Bhendi Bazar

A strong protest against the attitude of some of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council towards the resolution exempting the Bohra Community from the Wakf Act was lodged on Sunday evening at a public meeting of the Dawoodi Borha Community held at Bhendy Bazar.

Six resolutions were passed by the meeting, the most important of them being a protest against the attitude of some of the Council members towards the resolution concerning the Wakf Act, which, inter alia, called upon the members of the Bohra Community not to "support the candidature of all such of the Musalman members in future", who were ignoring the religious feelings of the Dawoodi Bohra Community.

Mulla Alhussien Kaderbhoy Khalil, who presided, said the Government had not cared to hear the protests of a minority community like the Dawood. Bohras. They could not force an Act of Legislature on a Community against its own wishes. It was not a question of mere politics, but it concerned the religious feelings of the community. The responsible of such an act lay on the shoulders of the Government, who had always stated that they were for minorities. The speaker emphatically protested against the attitude of certain Muslim members in last Council towards the resolution regarding the Wakf Act. He was also pained at the attitude of certain Hindu members He appealed to the Hindus, Parsees and Christians in the Council to help the community and see that justice is done to it by exempting it by from the Wakf Act.

Mr. Yusafali Bakerbhoy, then moved the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION.

"The Public Meeting of the Dawoodi Bohra Community of Bombay infers its emphatic protest against the attitude shown by some members, and particularly by the Sunni Musalman Members of the Bombay Legislative Council against the Resolution brought by Mr. G. E. Matcheswalla in the said Council to recommend the Government to grant exemption to the Dawoodi Bohra Community from the operation of the Wakf Act of 1923.

This Meeting further resolves that owing to the sectarian feelings of the said Musalman members in over-looking and ignoring the religious feelings of the Dawoodi Bohra Community, the Dawood Bohras should not support the candidature of all such of the said Musalman members in future, as the Dawoodi Bohras cannot have any confidence in the said Members."

BACKING OUT.

Mr. Mohomadali Allabux supporting the resolution narrated to the audience the incidents that took place at Poona before the resolution was actually thrown out by the Council. He said that several Muslim members had promised to support the resolution, but they backed out of it at the last moment.

A day before the resolution came before the House, several members of the community from Bombay went over to Poona, and had negotiations with the Muslim members who gave an undertaking that they would not go against the resolution. Even the leader of the Non-Brahmins in the Council was appealed for help, and he had stated that his party had not made up its mind towards the resolution. Both the Muslims and the Non-brahmins voted against it, at the time of voting The Non-Brahmins did it because, they were anxious to get the support of the Muslims, who were against the resolution.

POWER OF THE COUNCIL.

Continuing the speaker said that it did not lie in the power of the Bombay Council the Wakf Act. It was entirely in the hands of the Bombay Government, who alone could change it. Even if the Council had passed the resolution, if the Government were against it nothing could have been done.

STOP QUARRELS.

The speaker appealed to the members of his community to stop quarelling amongst themselves and unite. He was sure that if the community were united they would get what they wanted very soon.

"JUSTICE SACRIFICED."

Mulla Nurbhoy Dodanwalla, speaking next, said justice was being murdered at the Bombay Council. He said that it was being sacrificed in the Council for the sake of a few members' whims When such was the case, where could the public go for Justice? Where could the child go, when its own mother is trying to poison it? Justice had been sacrificed in the case of the Dawoodi Bohras.

The speaker made a very long speech, in which he replied the critics of his community and called upon the members of the community to unite.

The President put the resolution to vote which was carried unanimously.

ATTITUDE OF NON-BRAHMIN.

Mr. Kuban Hussein next moved a resolution protesting against the attitude of the Non-Brahmin members of the Council for blindly supporting the Muslim members and thus failing in their duties. Under these circumstances the resolution appeals to the Governor—and his Government to grant exemption to the Dawoodi Bohra Community from the Wakf Act.

Out of the 4 other resolutions, one was a protest against the "sinful attitude" of Mr. Jalaluddin Kadri towards the head of the Bohra Community; the second appeals to the Bombay Government to nominate 2 members of the Community in connection with the Wakf Act of 1923.; the third conveying the opinion of the meeting to the head of the community and the last authorising the Chairman of the meeting to forward the above resolutions to the Viceroy, the Governor, members of the Executive Committee and the Councillors and any others, wdom he may deem fit

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OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

Major and Mrs. T A Peddie, Captain and Mrs. C H I Akehurst, Mr. J K Dubash and Miss Smart dined at Government House Ganeshkhind.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes lunched with Lieut.-General Sir George Jeffreys and the Viscountess Cantelupe at Command House.

ADDRESS TO TRAVANCORE

People Expect Light From Maharaja After His Visit To Europe

CO-OPERATION URGED

His Hope To Utilise For Benefit Of State Knowledge & Experience Gained In West.

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 27.

His Highness was presented with an all-Travancore address of welcome this evening on his return to Trivandrum, the capital of the State. The address accorded His Highness a most loyal and hearty welcome and went on to observe that every patriotic Travancorean felt grateful that as one of the important results of His Highness' tour Travancore was now better known and had attained a higher position in the estimation of the world. The address continued:

"It is our good fortune that during Your Higness sojourn in England the sessions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee were being held, and matters of vital importance to the future of the State and of the whole of India were under consideration. We hope and trust that as the result of Your Highness' personal efforts the special needs and problems of this important maritime State will be kept in view, and that Travancore will succeed in taking her proper and legitimate place in the future Constitution of India whatever bay be its ultimate form.

"Your stay in the centres of European civilisation however brief would have made Your Highness conscious of our comparative backwardness in many aspects of national life, and we feel sure that Your Highness has returned with a determination to lead us forward on the path of enlightenment, harmony and progress."

DESCRIPTION OF CASKET.

The address was presented in a gold-bordered ivory casket, supported by four elephants in ivory, standing on a gold in-laid base of ebony. Two gold-crested pagodas rise from the casket, one on each side, and in the centre is a representation of Vishnu reposing on the many-hooded Adisesha. In accordance with Hindu mythology a model of the world rests on Adiseha's hood and on this globe is marked the route of His Highness the Maharaja's European tour in lines of gold. An aeroplane in gold is perched gracefully on the top of this globe.

MAHARAJAH'S REPLY.

Replying to the All-Travancore address of welcome presented to him on return from his tour of Europe, the Maharajah of Travancore said the lessons of orderly discipline and co-operation of all communities in the country's tasks found many examples in Europe, which were worthy of constant emulation.

His Highness added: "You express the hope that the position and status of Travancore may be maintained and enhanced. To do so and make our State and its possibilities known to the world outside has been my constant endeavour. But its success is largely dependent on the co-operation which myself and my Government receive from the people of Travancore, who, I feel sure, will in the full consciousness of the immensity and difficulty of the tasks before us, especially at this critical epoch, work with a common aim and for common ends."

Finally, His Highness said it was with great joy that he returned to his capital and it was his hope and desire to utilise for the benefit of the State the knowledge and experience he had gained during his brief sojourn in the West.—A. P.

WHY HE MADE TOUR OF EUROPE

QUILON, Aug. 27.

In reply to an address presented to him here, His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore said that his European tour was undertaken primarily with the intention of becoming personally acquainted with the details of Western institutions, which were so deeply influencing our country, in the hope that the knowledge he gained in his travels might be of benefit to the State. He rejoiced that throughout their address there was discernible the spirit of co-operation.—A. P.

MOTOR SMASH AT CHOWPATY

Standard Car Damaged, But Occupants Unhurt

Two motor cars were badly damaged in a collision which occurred at Babulnath Road, Bombay, on Sunday noon. A Christian woman and two girls who occupied one of the cars had a miraculous escape and came out of the accident unhurt.

The smash occuerred at the junction of Babulnath Road and Babulnath 1st Cross Lane, at about 11-15 a.m. It appears that a Standard tourer, No. Z 8110, belonging to a Hindu was being driven along the road, towards Chowpaty. When it reached the junction of Babulnath 1st Cross Lane, Marmon car, No X 9232 came out of the Lane on to the main road with the result that it collided with the Standard.

The Standard car was badly damaged as a result of the impact. The mudguards, head lights and the front tyres of the car were smashed. Fortunately the occupants of both the cars escaped unhurt.

Sergeant Quilter of the Gamdevi police station proceeded to the scene of the accident and made inquiries.

It is understood J. Fernandes, the chauffeur of the Marmon car, will be charged with rash and negligent driving.

MUSLIM M. L. As. AND AERIAL BOMBING

Proposed Deputation To Viceroy Asked To Wait Till 30th

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

In connection with the recent decision of the Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly to send a dputation, with Maulvi Shafee Daoodi as leader to wait on the Viceroy to protest against the aerial bombardment of certain trans-Frontier villages, Mr. Sadiq Hasan M.L.A. has received a letter from Mr. E. C. Mieville, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, regretting that owing to His Excellency's many engagements it would not be possible for him to receive the deputation within the next few days.

The letter adds that the Viceroy is proposing to deal with the question when he addresses the members of both Houses on the 30th instant and, therefore it would be better for them to wait until after His Excellency has made his pronouncement and if there were still further points which they would like to raise then they should bring a deputation some time after that date.—A.P.

DOING IT FOR WAGER

72-Year Old Man Walks 61,000 Miles And Wears Out 60 Pairs Of Shoes

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Mail.)

Having walked 61,000 miles in the last eleven years, Bruce Lewin, only seventy-two, has decided that the open road shall entice him no more. A decade of wandering about New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland—and now he's going to settle down.

Bruce Lewin stepped into "The Sun" office and announced his intention of retiring.

60 PAIRS OF SHOES!

He pointed to his feet and said he had worn out sixty pairs of shoes, dodging pensions and old men's homes, and produced a mass of newspaper cuttings telling of his wanderings.

He had just arrived back from Winton, somewhere in the outback of Queensland.

A LONG TREK.

He said he left there in February, and since then—without halting for a day's rest—had trudged the 1,500 odd miles back to Sydney.

On all his trips, Bruce Lewin, who is remarkably hearty, has managed to pick up a few shillings by doing competiting work at country newspapers.

"I'm going to have that pension at last", he said. "I'm getting too old I'll have to do it now."

Vale the Open Road. A newspaper man in Melbourne had bet him £25, he would not walk to Cairns. He did walk, and has been walking ever since.—Reuter.

WITNESS DONE TO DEATH

Accused's Alleged Attempt To Wipe Out Evidence Of Murder

BODY THROWN INTO RIVER

Alleged Intimidation Of Amin Who Went To Village To Collect Government Dues.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug 25.

Hearing has just opened in the Sessions Trial of Sugharsingh, Sohanlal, Durgaprasad, Bhupha-hain, Ujagar and Ajodhya under Sec 302 and in the alternative under Sec. 201, in the Court of Mr. Hakkar Hussain, Additional District and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore.

The facts of the case, according to the prosecution, are that on May 26th last, Sadho Amin went to village Tilokpur to collect Government dues. He had a warrant for the realisation of R. 35/8/3 from Sugharsingh the accused. Sugharsingh and Sohanlal defied the Amin. One of them had a lathi and the other a gandasa. They intimidated the Amin and his peon. The Amin reported the matter to the Tehsildar and the latter directed his Naib Tehsildar to go on the spot and make inquiries.

Accordingly, the Naib Tehsildar went to to the village on May 27th. There, one Tikaya Gadaria stated that Sugharsingh and Sohanlal had intimidated the Amin. His statement was recorded by the Naib Tehsildar. Next day, after the Naib Tehsildar had left the village, Tikaya Gadaria was done to death and his body was found hanging from a tree. It was untied and removed by the accused to the Ganges, into which it was thrown.

This action alleged to be on the part of the accused, it was claimed caused the evidence of murder to disappear, with the intention of screening the offenders.

Messrs. R. Khare and Girdhardas Bhargava are conducting the Defence, while Pt. Rameshwar Nath Dar, Assistant Government Pleader is apptarng for the prosecution.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mystery surrounds the death at 2-30 a.m. of one Sita Prasad, a Chaprasi of the Cawnpore Collectorate residing in Pechewalgali. It is said that he took some opium His corpse has been sent for post mortem examination.

COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Khushi Mohammad, arrested at the gate of the New Victoria Mills, on a charge of wounding a mistri with a karauli, was committed to Sessions by Mr. Narasimha Narain, Magistrate.

INTIMIDATORS ARRESTED.

Mahadeva, Ramgopal, Rameshwar and Mangal have been arrested on a charge of intimidating and belabouring an Excise Department chaprasi.

RECORD ROOM ABLAZE.

Fire broke out on 24th inst. in the Record Office of Messrs. Begg Sutherland and Co., Ltd., resulting in damage to some registers and books relating to the Electric Supply Corporation gesides other things.

Radhekrishna Chaprasi is reported to have been wounded badly while attempting to extinguish the fire.

GOD ON "INVOLUNTARY" FAST.

Some sensation prevails amongst the Hindus of Cawnpore, due to the mismanagement of Shri Ramdas's temple in Gilis Bazar. For the past 4 days, no prasad has been served to the God or His devotees. No Janmashtami celebrations were held there this year.

It is learnt that all this is due to some quarrel amongst the Trustees of the Temple.

FLOOD-STRICKEN HARIJANS

Relief Association Appeals For Immediate Help

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 27.

The Gujarat Provincial Branch of the Servants of untouchables' Society has started a fund to help those Harijans in Gujarat who have suffered some loss due to heavy rains and floods on the 10th inst.

Mr. P. L. Majumdar one of the secretaries visited during this week some villages in Ankleswar Taluka in Broach District, Chondod-Karnari, and some villages in Nadiad Taluka in Kaira District, and it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand) will be required to help the Harijans in re-building or repairing their houses, which have suffered damage.

The public are requested to send their donations to the Secretary of the Society, Ellis Bridge, Mithakhari, Ahmedabad.

MR. SUBHAS BOSE GOES TO BERLIN

Helps Forward Organisation Of Indian Students' Association At Berlin And Addresses Meetings On "Indian Situation"

BERLIN, Aug. 17.

(From A Correspondent)

For a long time past, Berlin has been an important centre for academical studies of Indian students in Europe. After the War, during the inflation period, living was cheap in Germany and Indian stuedents flocked to German in large numbers.

About this time, the Hindus-Association of Central Europe was started with the help of senior Indian residents of Berlin, for protecting and furthering the interests of Indians. Though the activities of the Association were somewhat handicapped by jealously and intrigues, the Association continued to represent Indian opinion as long as it was in existence.

NAMBIAR'S ARREST SEQUEL

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who realised the importance of Berlin for Indians decided, that an Indian Information Bureau should be started there under the auspices of the Indian National Congress. Under the direction of Mr. A. C. N. Nambiar, this bureau actively functioned and was able to look after the interests of Indians in Germany. This went on till Mr. Nambiar was suddenly arrested and expelled from Berlin. The arrest and expulsion of Mr. Nambiar is still a mystery because Mr. Nambiar had never done anything against Germany, but was working for the promotion of Indo - German understanding. When the Hindusthan Association of Central Europe ceased to exist, another organisation of Indians came into existence. This organisation continued to work till the Secretaryship passed into the hands of Mr. Champakaram Pillai. Since then, the Hindusthan Association has been in a state of suspended animation.

INDIAN STUDENTS ASSN.

During the recent revolution a number of Indians—about eight—were either put into prison or expelled from Germany. But no effective protest was made by the Association nor were proper steps taken for safeguarding their interests. Consequently dissatisfaction began to grow amongst the Indians. At this stage Mr. Subasha Chandra Bose arrived in Berlin, and found the general body of students at loggerheads with some of the older permanent residents, some of whom were not prepared to work, but were content with paper organisations, and were even afraid of holding meetings. On tehe advice of Mr. Bose, the Indian students in Berlin decided to organise the Indian Students' Association, Berlin. During Mr Bose's stay, the Association has been properly organised and the constitution has been adopted. Mr Bose was kind enough to attend three successive meetings of the Indian students.

ASSOCIATED MEMBERS.

The older Indian residents have been invited to join the Students' Association as Associated members and many of them have already accepted this invitation. The only exception is Mr. Pillai who vainly tried to thwart the formation of the Students' Association. It is exceedingly satisfactory to find however that the Indian colony as a whole are solidly behind the new Association and that after a long time the Indians in Berlin (with the exception of one individual) have been united This achievement would not have been possible but for the untiring efforts of Mr. Bose while in Berlin.

PLEA FOR HOME SUPPORT.

The Indian Students' Association can only function well if there be support for it at home, and it is fervently hoped that the Indian public will not fail in their moral and financial support to the Indian Students' Association.

BOSE ADDRESSES MEETINGS

Mr. Bose's arrival has evoked a general interest in Indian affairs. Several important German papers spent their representatives to the station and his photoes and interviews were printed in various papers of importance. Mr. Bose has addressed two meetings in Berlin on the "Indian Situation." The first meeting was of the Indians in Berlin. The second meeting was organised by the American colony in Berlin and was very largely attended by Germans interested in India.

Mr. Bose is still suffering from stomach troubles and the strain in Berlin has been too much for his health and he intends to spend some time in the Black Forest for treatment.

INDEPENDENCE FOR AUSTRIA

M. Deladier Bent On Guaranteeing

PARIS, Aug. 27.

Determination to guarantee independence to Austria was expressed by M. Daladier to the "Petit Parisien", before he left to inspect the recently constructed defence works on the Frontier, in order to see that measures for the defence of France were absolutely efficacious.—Reuter.

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MR. LLOYD GEORGE "RAREST OF CREATURES"

Miniature Portraits Of Famous Politicians Record L.G. As "Genius And Realist" And Winnie Churchill As "Incurable Romantic"

LONDON (By Mail.)

Miniature word portraits of "some of our politicians" were given by Dr. J. J. Mallon, Warden of Toynebee Hall (the welfare centre) to the British Luncheon Club.

Here are his discriptions:

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"Like nothing else that has ever appeared in our politics.

A creature so rare that one cannot attempt to find anywhere a parallel for him.

"A genius and a realist. The most dangerous of opponents. The complete politician with a wit alone enough to make him famous. His splits are those of a schoolboy."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL:

"Incurably romantic with a sense of humour not so delicate or continuous as that of Mr. Lloyd George."

As an illustration of Mr Churchill's wit, Mr Mallon told of the man who interrupted him continually at a meeting by shouting "Rot" Finally, Mr. Churchill retorted:

"I have no doubt that the ejaculation of my friend correctly expresses what is in his mind."—Reuter.

Don't Let Aden Go

(Continued from page 6.)

of Aden will remain with India when the question of military control was discussed, the subsequent representations made by a deputation that waited upon the Viceroy with the same objective and the various other representations made by the commercial and other interests of India and Aden, are indicative of the genuine scepticism that prevailed both in India and in Aden concerning the Government's attitude. The evasive replies made by the Government have only shown that the Government is drifting towards a policy of entrusting the control of Aden to the Colonial Office. Agitation has continued these many years by every section of opinion both in India and in Aden, their opinion being unanimously against the transference.

BRAY'S DECLARATION.

In 1929, Sir Denys Bray made an important declaration of policy in respect of Aden when he said that the idea of transferring Aden administration to the Colonial Office had been abandoned by the Home Government. What, one would like to ask, has transpired during the intervening years to necessitate such a somersault on the part of the Government, unless it be that the Government now find that "so important a strategic centre, so important a stage on the world trade routes" like Aden should be utilized for enhancing Imperial interests?

The recent communique issued by the Government on the subject is extremely unsatisfactory and confirms the worst suspicions in the minds of the people. The question of transference has been all but settled although the bait is held out that the Indian legislature will be given the opportunity of expressing its opinion. The result of such a procedure may well be imagined.

PUERILE REASONS.

The reasons urged by the communique are as puerile as they are untenable. It is pointed out that Aden is geographically remote from India! It is quite a ludicrous revelation that after all these years of British administration it is only now that they see the remoteness of Aden from India.

Another reason urged by the Government in favour of separation is that Aden would not naturally fit into the Federation. When the question of Federation is itself hanging fire and when nobody knows if an all-India Federation would come into existence at all, this argument is irrelevant. Moreover, when smaller states with more complicated mechanisms are proposed to be federated, it passes one's comprehension why Aden, which may naturally be considered as an integral part of the Bombay Presidency, should not.

The Government point out that Aden is already to some extent under Imperial control. As previously pointed out, the military and political administration of Aden was entrusted in 1917 to the Imperial Government purely as a war-time expedient. It has been made clear at various stages that it is not the intention of His Majesty's Government to interfere with Aden unless with the permission of the interests concerned. In point of fact the Trusteeship that the Imperial Government was given in 1917 should have been legally restored to India now that the exigencies of war are over. To say now that a part of the control of Aden is already in the hands of the British Government is to betray themselves and to show to the people that the transference made in 1917 was really an abuse of trust rather than a war-time expedient. Otherwise this scandalous usurpation of Aden is inexplicable.

A MESS OF POTTAGE.

Solace is sought to be afforded to the people by saying that the burden of 20 lakhs of rupees which India pays to the Home Government in connection with the Aden administration is to be relieved after the transference.

Crores of Indian money, to say nothing of Indian enterprise, have been sunk in Aden to bring it from a barren piece of land to a flourishing port. Indians are not now going to forego their claims on Aden for an offer of 20 lakhs.

The Colonial Office did not find it worth while to take charge of Aden so long as its development involved huge sums of money and concerted action, but now that the food has been ready cooked at the cost of Indian sweat, they display their insatiable apetite and want to devour it leaving the crumbs to those to whom the food ought legitimately to belong. Can one conceive of a more unconscionable loot, a more degenerating piece of political strategy?

The people of Aden have a lot in common with India. They pay all the Income-tax, Super-tax and other taxes to Government of India. Their customs, manners and methods of living closely resemble those of Indians and to allow a foreign Government with conflicting interests to control them, would be to deny them the fundamental right of self-determination.

DUTY OF LEGISLATORS.

The people of India and Aden will fight tooth and nail against the Government's manoeuvres to annex Aden to the Colonial Office. It behoves those who claim to give dispassionate consideration to the viewpoint of the various interests to respect the oft-repeated feelings of the people of Aden and India, lest they should find themselves branded as daylight robbers.

It is equally the duty of our legislators to put up a solid front against the contemplated transfer and defeat the purpose the Government obviously have in view. Let them not stultify themselves by a tame submission to the dictation of the Government. They have a duty to perform towards their people and this duty is all the greater when the Government have chosen to recognise only the Assembly as a medium of the people's voice.

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"Parade-Ground Terror" Carries Away Prize

Dunmow Jury Awards Flitch To Sergeant-Major And Wife Who Had Never Had Cross Word For Year And A Day

Do sergeant-majors make good husbands?

To those who know them only as parade-ground terrors this may seem as silly a question as the one about kippers swimming foided or flat. But now ex-Regimental Sergt.-Major Cox, of Keston-road, Peckham, has gone and wrecked all those preconceived ideas by proving that although sergeant-majors may be lions in the batracks they can be bambed at home.

Mr. Cox and his wife convinced a jury of six bachelors and six spinsters at Dunmow, Essex, that they had not exchanged heated words for a year and a day, and they were awarded the famous Dunmow Flitch, writes "News of the World."

The V. C. of Domesticity, counsel for the Flitch called it.

Mr. Cox stated that he was an inspector of the London Passenger Transport Board.

Mr. A. E. Floyd (his counsel): Where did you first see your wife?—On Westminster Bridge about 7 p.m. on a day in 1906.

Have you ever wished yourself unmarried?—No.

Mr. Floyd explained that Mr. Cox was for some years a regimental sergeant-major, and was the first sergeant-major ever to appear as a claimant before that Court.

KISSING AND COLIC.

Counsel for the Flitch pointed out that in painting the house, Mr. Cox had admitted getting painter's colic. But did he get it from painting the house?

"You can't Kiss a girl these days without running a risk of painter's colic," remarked counsel, with a meaning look at Mr. Cox, while several of the maidens of the jury nodded knowingly.

The judge, summing-up, pointed out that Mr. Cox, the blacksmith, left his spreading chestnut tree, met this young lady, and decided to strike while the iron was hot. Curiously enough, the impending Mrs. Cox met her Waterloo on Westminster Bridge. The arrangement whereby the girls were to be the special care of the mother and the boys of the father savoured of sharp practice on the part of Mr. Cox for they proved to be all girls.

Mr. Cox was Church of England, Mrs. Cox was Baptist, so they compromised by having their children baptised Wesleyan, thus solving a problem which had baffled many learned fathers.

Mr. Cox's prospects of getting the Flitch had been in danger when he was billeted with a German woman in France during the war. Mr. Cox might have been in greater danger from billets than bullets, but he had apparently come through his connubial as well as his war experiences without a scratch.

Amid loud applause, the jury decided in favour of Mr. and Mrs. Cox, who were awarded a flitch, and had to be carried shoulder high round the ground by villagers, preceded by the bacon and herald. Then they took the ancient oath and received the Flitch.

Mr. Cox's courtship was followed by the love story of a butler, Mr. Edwin Mann, of Woking Surrey.

TREACLE TART LURE.

"I am a butler and my wife is a cook," explained Mr. Mann, who added that their married harmony was due as as much as anything to Mrs. Mann's excellent treacle tarts.

"The way to my heart was by treacle tarts," declared Mr. Mann, poetically.

"That was the first thing she ever gave me to eat when I saw her home."

"I first met my wife in the theatre, at Northampton," he continued. "At the time there was only one one vacant seat. I asked the present Mrs. Mann if it was occupied, and she said 'No'."

Counsel: In other words, there was a man wanted there, and the man has been there ever since. It was the only vacant seat in the theatre, and fate made a match of it?

"Yes," replied Mr. Mann, adding that she refused him two or three times before accepting him.

Mrs. Mann stated that when her husband first came to see her he always asked if there was anything in the larder, and it was usually treacle tarts.

Mr. and Mrs. Mann were also awarded a flitch.

The final case was that of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bird, of Aldensley-road, Hammersmith.

"They met in a shop doorway owing to a heavy rainstorm," related counsel. "Mr. Bird carried an umbrella, and the moral is that when a young man is thinking of a wife he should always carry an umbrella—the smaller the better.

"Mr. Bird is a commercial traveller—usually a man of considerable experience as to the ladies. At the end of each of his journeys he has brought to his wife his hotel bill. After his first marriage Mr. Bird was the proud father of 12 children. Mrs. Bird had two."

"I am 73 years old now," stated Mr. Bird cheerily, "and I am a commercial traveller in the jeweller, trade, but the brightest jewel is the lady who hands me my cup of tea in the morning."

Mr. and Mrs. Bird were also awarded a flitch by the jury, and the ancient parade round the grounds followed.

MONKEYS' "PAW PRINTS"

Another Step In Ceaseless War On Crime By Sydney Police

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Mail.)

Zoology is the latest branch of science to be pressed into the service of the police in their ceaseless war on crime. In an effort to widen their knowledge of the finger-print system, and to improve the method of recording the prints of human evildoers, city detectives, helped by keepers, raided the monkey pits and cages at Taronga Park Zoo.

PAW PRINTS.

The detectives, who were finger-print experts, found the monkeys almost as elusive as suburban sneak-thieves. They exhausted patience and muscles in efforts to make the inmates of the pits submit to cross-examination. But they attained their object. The monkeys were coaxed or forced to agree to the taking of their paw-prints, not for a suspected crime, but for the cause of making the community crimeless.

The fingerprint experts desired to record characteristics of the markings on monkeys' paws, in the belief that the design of the marking would prove to be much simpler and in fewer types than those of human beings. Interesting light may be thrown on methods of classifying human finger prints when the prints of the monkeys' paws are thoroughly examined.

EARLIER INSTANCE.

The Commissioner of Police (Mr. Childs), who has brought the police fingerprint branch to a high degrees of efficiency, remembers taking the prints of a chimpanzee twenty years ago.

Mr. Childs added that he recently secured a number of finger-prints of the wild tribesmen of New Guinea as well as those of natives of North and Central Australia and interior Africa, and in all cases the patterns of the impressions are just as complete as those of human beings in the highest state of civilisation.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP FINAL ROUND

Italy Beats Holland By 3 Matches To 2

ROTTERDAM, Aug 27

In the third and final qualifying round for the Davis Cup, Italy beat Holland by three matches to two.—Reuter's Special.

RIOTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Demand For Recall Of Administrator

ST. JOHN (Newfoundland) August 27.

Disturbances have been going on during the whole of the week at St. Pierre and Miquelon, culminating in the demand for recall of the administrator. A mob led by four parolemen stormed the Governor's residence, and smashed its windows.

The whole force of seven policemen, whom the Government is too poor to pay at present, was unable to withstand the onslaught.

The depression which has almost paralysed rum-runners into the United States has deprived St. Pierre and Miquelon of their prolific source of easy money for forty per cent import tax used to be imposed on hundreds of thousands of cases of whisky stored for rumrunners.

The administation's alternative tax of 400 francs on dogs, 300 on pianos and 1,000 francs on motor cars (there are only six miles of roads) has irritated the islanders, who are already angered by lack of funds, to continue harbour-dredging which is an absolute necessity.—Reuter's Special.

UNTOUCHABILITY IN INDIA & S. AFRICA

Andrews Compares Temple Entry Campaign To War On Colour Bar In Churches

Rev. C. F. Andrews writes in Harijan:—

It is profoundly interesting to find that in another part of the world the very same problem of untouchability is being attacked and partly overcome by a supreme effort. For 20 years past I have been watching the struggle against untouchability in South Africa. This struggle is called the Removal of the Colour Bar, just as in India we talk about the Removal of Untouchability. There is a desperate attempt being made in South Africa to segregate the coloured races. They are prevented from travelling in the same railway carriages and tramways. There is a quarter in the towns, segregated from the European quarter, and in the hotels and restaurants and theatres and even in some Post Offices and public buildings. Even in the church there is often segregation, and just as there is a great temple entry question in India, so in South Africa there is, at the present moment, a great struggle going on to allow the coloured people to enter the churches which are used by the white people. In many parts of South Africa it is quite impossible for the coloured people to enter into certain churches which are even called "White Churches."

IT EVEN ENTERS RELIGION.

Thus in South Africa the Christian religion has become deeply tainted with this untouchable evil, in the same way that the Hindu religion has been tainted with the same evil. There is also in South Africa to-day a reform movement in which very earnest and noble people who are true Christians are struggling against this colour bar which refuses to allow church entry for those who are not white in the colour of their skin. These reformers declare that the Christian religion cannot possibly exist if such a colour bar remains in force. In quite recent years these reformers have won very great victories for the Christian religion in the midst of all this evil of the colour bar, and have declared that in all churches there must be allowed fully and freely the entry of all sorts and conditions of men without any distinction of colour or caste.

PADRE IN DILEMMA.

One story may be told which is profoundly interesting for those who are engaged in the work of temple entry in India. There is a certain church in Yeoville in Johnesburg where the older European members refused to allow the Christian servants, who were Africans, to enter the church where they themselves worshipped. The Padre summoned a meeting of church members. The older European members said to the Padre: "If you admit the coloured people into our church we must resign." But the younger European members who belonged to the reform section said to the Padre: "If you don't admit the coloured people we ourselves must resign." The Padre said: "I am on the side of the youngermembers of my congregation. After all the future of this church is in their hands and on principle also I hold that there should be no colour bar in any church and that every Christian of whatever colour should enter freely into any Christian church." So the younger members who were reformers won a great victory. This is only one example of the great struggle against untouchability which is going on in South Africa.

One of the champions in this struggle is the present Agent General, Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh. He and his wife have gained magnificent victories for the coloured people and he himself has spoken again and again in Christian churches and cathedrals where in previous times none except the white races were ever allowed to enter. Thus he himself has had to break down untouchability in South Africa. The work that the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri began and Sir Kumar Reddi carried on is now being continued by the present Agent General and his wife who are both Indian Christians. The day is soon coming when this church entry problem will be solved in South Africa and I trust that the Indian problem of temple entry will be solved in the same way as speedily as possible.

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—*Napoleon Bonaparte.*

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RELIGIOUS HATRED MUST CEASE

Behind Prismatic Colours Of Different Faiths Men Must See White Light Of Truth, Says Miss Jane Addams

(From A Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.

The opening meeting of the Fellowship of Faiths was held in the NewEngland Congregational Church, Chicago, on the 18th of June, the church that came into being on the issue of freedom of worship without dictation and without uniformity.

Miss Jane Addams, the well-known pioneer social worker, started the proceedings by saying that many religions have essential aims and purposes while differing in methods and means of approach. Using the simile of the colors of the prism, Truth is White Light, and we see the Truth in different colors through the prism of different Faiths. The only thing worth having for good life is the knowledge of the crystalline truth, and living up to it.

There were three speakers. Patrick Henry Callahan spoke on "A Century of Fellowship and Toleration."

Frederick J. Libby spoke on "How Expand Patriotism into World Consciousness."

Maud Ballington Booth spoke on "The Living Power of Faith in the Hearts of Men."

TOLERANCE.

Mr. Callahan quoted Pope Benedict XIV. St. Augustine. Father Gratry, and Lord Jesus, in support of his thesis on Tolerance.

Pope Benedict XIV said "We have as serious an obligation to practice evangelical meekness and Christian charity as we have to champion Truth. Whoever violates the virtue of meekness and charity shows that truth is not his prinripal concern."

St. Augustine instructs us to address the most quarrelsome opponent with the words "No matter what you say, no matter what you may be, you are my brother—good or bad, whether you will it or not, you are my brother.

Father Gratry develops the thought of tolerance in the following fashion:—"In our dealings with those who share opinions, different from ours, we should learn never to be harsh, what is worse, never to be ironical, and above all, never to be satirical. We should cultivate the art of finding in the least reasonable adversary the one thousandth part of reason that is present, and where we have found it, we should recognise it, praise it, make it serve our purpose, imitating in this the chemist who sedulously seeks a minute particle of gold in an amalgam. In all this we should remain imperturbably evangelic, sweet as the lamb of God—and thus we shall work wonders."

Lord Jesus taught the doctrine of loving our opponents by his own example.

PRECIOUS HERITAGE.

The doctrine of Tolerance received its expression when Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, received from a Protestant King, a charter in 1632 to establish a colony in Maryland. Thenceforward Tolerance became an American institution, recognizing religious freedom for all. This most precious of American heritages is responsible for the guarantees of religious liberty in the Constitution of the United States, and in those of the several States.

The action of the American Government led to similar action by the British Government in bringing on its statute "The Act to Remove Religious Disablities."

It is true that the principle of toleration has not been fully developed in American lives. Various prejudces, due to racial characteristics, political activitles, community activities or inactivities, social inequalities and the like do exist.

Our task is to insist that the conviction must be bred into our people and it must grow from day to day that this is the land where hatreds of all kinds, especially religious hatreds, must not be allowed to live. And the most distinguished contribution in the coming century may be the development of the science of living—of getting along with one another peacably and amicably—for *Charity*.

TWO TYPES OF PATRIOTISM

The next topics was "How ExpandPatriotism into World Consciousness." Mr. F. Libby said:

"Living in a time of rapid change imposes new responsibilities. Changes are taking place throughout the world—there bring us closer together.

This bringing us closer together can so work upon our spirits that we can understand one another better if we will.

Miss Addams has said, "Nationalism was never so extreme as itis to-day. In one country after another there has developed a nationalsm, which has no precedent in the history of the world."

Nationalism is patriotism, love of one's country. It has two visions—it may be (a) love of one's country in co-operation with the rest, or (b) it may be the love of one' century as against the rest, the seeking of one's national welfare and security against that of the rest. This is the dominant issue of the present decade.

When patriotism means nationalism in the sense of "devotion to one's country, taking the form of being against other countries," i. e. an exclusive love of one's country, anti the rest of the world, it passes the bounds of morality.

Love of one's country is deep in the hearts of all, and it should be. Referring to America, this love is due to the pioneers, who, since 1637, contributed to the building up of the nation, with its freedom of conscience, freedom of the press, freedom of religious worship, and freedom of speech. It is patriotism to seek to maintain and develop this lofty character of the country. This is a higher type of nationalism and is commendable.

The lower fariety of nationalism is the one, referred to by Miss Jane Addams. It is rampant throughout the world.

Such a nationalism is outthroat competition and it does not pay. A world problem requires world-co-operation and world treatment. This is well illustrated in the field of economics. There is the world depression. Economics within the nation alone will not restore world's prosperity. It is only when through internal economics through co-operation, the purchasing power of the entire world is raised that the world, and its constituent countries will extricate themselves from the jaws of depression.

POWER OF FAITH.

Mrs. Booth spoke on "The Living Power of Faith in the Hearts of Men."

She said with assurance out of her experience of prison life: "In every human heart, there is a little spark, ready to kindle into flame: in every soul, amid the jangling discords of life, there is some spring that can be touched and made to vibrate to heaven's harmony; the hearts of men and the hearts of women long to turn heaven-ward. Some times they may seem hard and callous, and indifferent, but in my own experience I have notmurderers, burglars, and thieves, residents of the criminal world, and I have seen hearts near life's terminal, I have seen poor, hard, defiant eyes filled with tears; I have seen men bow their heads in shame, because God spoke deep down in their soul, they have heard the whisper of his voice; and I have seen the miracle of living faith in the hearts of men, who heve risen above long criminal records, who have risen above the difficulties of life, men who have grasped thatfaith, and it has revolutionized and redeemed them and sent them forth in this world able to withstand its temptations.

This glorious word Faith: Let us write it in our hearts and see that we mix it not with the word creed or church. Let it be deeper than that; let it be a faith that the true God owns and possesses our being, so that we can laugh in the face of difficulty, that we can smile thrugh our tears, that we can paint a rainbow on the darkest cloud—because we know God."

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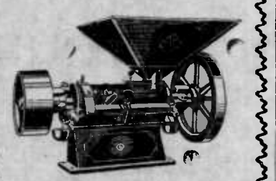

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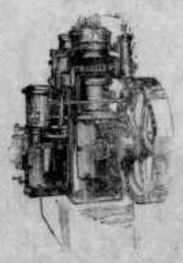

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FOR GOOD OF NATIVES

South African Minister Refuses To Send "Native" Boy Scouts To World Jamboree

Mr. Grobler, the South African Minister for Native Affairs, has refused to allow a contingent from the native branch of the Boy Scouts to attend the world jamboree now being held in Hungary. His reasons are illuminating, writes the "Manchester Guardian." It is, he says, "undesirable" that young natives "at an impressionable age" should be brought into intimate contact with Europeans under conditions in which "They might lose regard of the relationships which exist in South Africa in the interest of both races."

Stripped of the verbiage Mr. Grobler's meaning is clear: the native Boy Scouts must not go to the jamboree since they might get "ideas" put into their heads. They might, for example, get the idea that in the intercourse of people of different races the ability to conform to a reasonable standard of common manners and decent behaviour was the important thing and not the degree of pigmentation of one's skin. With the native simplicity of black boys, they might even go on to wonder why an arrangement which looked so sensible and natural at a Boy Scout jamboree should be so totally impossible in some other places. All of which dangerous speculations would from Mr. Grobler's point of view never do.

Why, they might even go back to South Africa thinking they were the equal of the white people, just because for a fortnight they had been treated like them! But surely, to be logical, Mr. Grobler should go a good deal farther. He has banned his black boys from inter national participation in one of the wne and decent movements which this century in the West has produced. But the black boys (and their fathers) may still read our rubbishy Western literature and watch the less reputable features of our cinema. If you must segregate the black man, it had better be segregation all round. But alternatively and preferably, why not admit that the segregation policy is not only not practicable but would be mistaken if it were?

RAT CAUSES FALSE ALARM

LAHORE, Aug. 25.

(By Mail.)

The sudden switching on of a light in a house in Vishnu Lane, Gwalmandi, awakened the inmates asleep on the roof in the early hours of this morning. Vaguely thinking of thieves, they raised an alarm. Neighbours rushed to the rescue and two of the pluckiest bolunteered to go in and face the intruders.

Forcing an entrance they saw nothing unusual except a dying rat lying underneath the switchboard. Apparently it had accidentally fallen from the ceiling brushing against the switch and turning on the light.—A. P.

Multi-Millionaire Yearns For Penniless Youth

Gordon Selfridge, Head Of Empire's Largest Store Wishes He Were 21 Beginning Life Again

A self-made multi-millionaire, who made one fortune in the United States, amassed another and greater one in London, and is now the head of the largest departmental store in the British Empire, wishes that he were 21 and penniless again, so that he might try his fortunes in South America, writes Mr. Lee Wilson, United Press staff correspondent, from London to the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

A quarter of an inch in stature brought London a retail merchant king, and deprived the U. S. Navy of a probable admiral. For Gordon Selfridge, the directing genius of the business organization in London which bears his name, was once entered for the Annapolis naval academy, but was turned down because he was just under the required height.

If he were starting all over again, with his fortune still to make, this great industrialist would shake the dust of Europe from his feet and head for a new continent. And he would choose South America. That continent, like the young man who cares to go there, has all its future before it, says Mr. Selfridge.

When his father was killed in the United States civil war, young Selfridge had little prospects except his own initiative and ambition. After working in a bank in Michigan, he went to Chicago and started as an errand-boy with the present world-famous store of Marshall Field. In 10 years time, through his unremitting attention to business he was made a partner in the organization.

When he sold out his interest in the business in 1903, Selfridge was worth a million dollars, and could have retired to a life of leisure. That this was not his intention, however, was shown by his next venture, in which he established another business, ran it far 60 day and sold t out at a profit of dol. 250,000.

A few years later, reversing the very procedure he now advocates this astute business man came to London, and with only the dol. 1,000,000 which he had made in the U. S. founded in thi much older and more conservative country one of the largest departmental stores in the world. His employees number more than 500, and such is the fame of the store, that his advertisements do not even give the number of the street at which the store is situated. It is mtrely "Stilfr dges of Oxford Street."

Goldon Selfridge is now a millionaire many times over. He lives in one of the finest historical mansions in England. One of his daughters is married to a Prince, and another is the Vicomtesse de Sibour. He has entertained royalty, and at some of his parties cabinet ministers, b shops, industrialists, diploamts, generals and proconsuls rub shoulders with actresses, dancers, professors, and members of the aristocracy, plutocracy and smart set.

CIRCUS LION ESCAPES

Everybody Hides Including Lion

A Beslin message dated Aug 5, says:—Residents in the northern outskirts of Berlin climbed upon their housetops last night when a lion escaped from a moving circus.

The animal unlocked its cage somehow, jumped out and then ran down the street, sending everyone it passed running as fast as he could and screaming at the top of his voice. Finally the king of the jungle, not knowing what to do next, hid in a ditch beside the road. By this time all the inhabi an s of the neigh roofs of their houses.

Firemen coming to the peoples rescus at last enticed the lion to re-enter his cage by means of rope thrown in the ditch.

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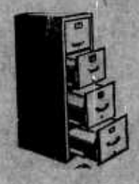

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SAVED FROM FIRE. "I have much pleasure to certify that your cabinet saved all my records and documents during the last disastrous fire in my office."
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DEFIED BURGLARS. "Some burglars tried to break open your light type cabinet with tools and hammers. They had ample time to break open the door with instruments. They attempted to drill six or seven holes, but they did not succeed in breaking open the cabinet."
Sd./- SHANGHANI & Co.

BHUGWAN DASS & Co., Ltd. "I must congratulate you on the success you attained in manufacturing the strong-room door. I have seen the foreign strong-room doors costing four to five times to your door, but still they are not so good. No doubt, when we are out in the market for another door, we will give you preference."

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TWO YEARS' PLAN TO DEAL WITH ABNORMAL CRISIS

Wheat Agreement, One More Effort To Raise Prices By Artificial Scarcity, Says "Manchester Guardian"

RUGBY, August 26.

The agreement reached at the Wheat Conference received generally good press in this country. No commentator considers for a moment that restriction of output, although no doubt inevitable, if any progress was to be achieved, is the ideal way of effecting return to normal conditions. But when the intractable nature of the five year old wheat problem is considered together with the diversity of interest involved, the agreement reached, even though the terms represent compromise which may not always be easy to carry out in detail, is generally welcomed as a substantial achiement.

The "Morning Post" thinks that the Conference has done useful piece of salvage work.

The plan itself is not heroic or short cut to salvation but compared with the result of some other Conference it is a real triumph. It may also have the advantageous secondary effects if it encourages farmers to substitute mixed farming for excessive reliance on one product.

ONLY TWO YEARS' PLAN.

The "News-Chronicle" says that "the agreement represents essentially one more effort to raise prices by artificial scarcity —thoroughly vicious principle. Best that can be said of it is that it is only a two years' plan to deal with abnormal crisis which has arisen.

The only ultimate solution lies in the willingness of European countries to abandon policies of economic nationalism which they have been pursuing at the cost of dear bread for their own people and ruin for farmers overseas".

The "Manchester Guardian" which also dislikes restriction principles adds: "But one surveys without hope for an alternative, —continuing glut added to each year by highly protected countries exporting relatively small surplus irrespective of cost and holding to ransom those better fitted to export but dependent upon exporting at profit. If the Wheat Conference has saved the world from that madness it has not laboured in vain."—B.O.W.

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see your dentist at least twice a year

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HIS MIND IN CLOUDS

Amusing Stories Told Of Early Years Of Inventor Of Television

All the world knows John Logie Baird, native of Helensburgh, Scotland, as the inventor of television, but the world knows little or nothing of his early years, says "The People."

Baird's closest friend in his early schooldays was Jack Buchanan now the famous star of the theatrical world, says Ronald F. Tiltman in "Baird, of Television" (Seeley Service, 10s. 6d. net).

Miss Annie Baird remembers Jack Buchanan as a very neat and tidy boy, always well dressed and extremely fond of music, while John Baird was carelessly dressed, had perpetually ruffled hair, seemed to "keep his mind in the clouds," and invariably looked "as if he had been drawn through a hedge backwards."

Tiltman has a fund of stories to tell about Baird's early days with Jack Buchanan.

Both boys were keen on photography, he says, and a photographic club was formed in the village, with Baird as president and Buchanan as the leading spirit.

However, the subject of photography became dreary in time to the bulk of the members, and they ed disturbances.

To reduce the meeting to order a by law was passed that any member of the club creating a disturbance should be bent over and receive one stroke of the cane from each of the other members.

The eagerness for castigation displayed by some of the more muscular members of the club caused wholesale resignations on the part of the less muscular ones; then a second by-law imposed a penalty of five shillings and "six all round for any member who tendered his resignation.

This club did not confine its activities to castigation and photography, but any outsider who offended a member of the club was liable to draw down upon himself the revenge of the united members.

BOX ON EARS.

On one occasion, an elderly and respectable resident of Helensburgh had offended Jack Buchanan . . . by boxing his ears.

This unspeakable outrage upon the club's leading member was punished by the members assembling one night, creeping through the offender's garden, directing a ladder against his pigeon house and removing all the pigeons and wringing their necks.

Baird tells me, says Mr. Tiltman, that even after all these years he can still recall how trembling in ebery limb he held a ladder while Jack Buchanan climbed to the pigeon house.

Tiltman's book is a wonder-house of information regarding Baird's career and the development of television.

For one thing, he reveals that among Bird's fellow students at the Royal Technical College Glasgow, was J. C. W. Reith, also a son of the manse, and now Sir John Reith, director-general of the B. B. C

MALADMINISTRATION IN DISTRICT BOARDS

They Do Not Enjoy Confidence Of Public, Says Review Of U. P. Govt.

ALLAHABAD, Auy. 26.

In its review of the working of the U. P. District Boards, the Local Government declares that the administration of district Boards has in many cases deteriorated and it is regrettable that some boards have subordinated public interests to party factions and internal dissensions and in certain cases political gestures of a subversive type. Many of them have developed a marked eversion and even hostility to official methods and departmental advice with the result that in place of ordered growth of democratic control, there has been only deterioration of staff and administration. Interminable wrangles over motions of no-confidence and appointments and wasteful and in some cases dishonest expenditure of public funds.

A few perhaps none of the Boards enjoy confidence of the public.

It is significant that nowadays no one ever seems to mention the District Board except in a tone of more or less unconcealed contempt.—A. P.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Keen Demand For Gold

We have received the following weekly Bullion Market Report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. dated London August 9th.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £190,155,514 on the 2nd inst. as compared with £190,054,120 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold by the Bank during the week under review amounted to only £6,931.

Substantial amounts of gold have been available in the open market and although there was a keen demand from the Continent, a fair proportion of the supplies was taken for destinations not disclosed.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent fine per ounce	value of £ Sterling.
August 3rd	124s/7d.	13s/7.66d.
August 4th	124s/6½d.	13s/7.71d
August 5th	124s/9d	13s/7.44d
August 8th	124s/7½d	13s/7.60d
August 9th	124s/8d	13s/7.55d.
Average of above 5-days	124s/7.60d	13s/7.59d

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from midday on the 31st ulto. to midday on the 5th inst:—

IMPORTS

	£
Germany	19924
Netherlands	45501
France	1864129
Switzerland	58145
United States of America	20400
British South Africa	2058507
British India	391482
British Malaya	54717
Hongkong	44440
Canada	300681
Australia	66.309
New Zealand	22845
Other countries	26860
	4973940

EXPORTS.

	£
Netherland	188800
France	2485
Czechoslovakia	7555
Channel Islands	10000
Other countries	2,072
	210912

The s.s. "Comorin" which sailed from Bombay on the 5th inst. carries gold to the value of about £568.000. of which £522,000 consigned to London and £46.000 to Marseilles.

SILVER.

A quietly steady tone has ruled during the past week and prices have shown only small variations. Continental selling continued, but America was less disposed to offer ad gave support on occasion. The Indian Bazaars and speculators have made re-sales but have also bought, and, at the present level of prices, China has been inclined to buy.

The market has a fairly steady appearance at the moment, but the tendency is still uncertain. The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 31st ulto. to midday on the 5th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Soviet Union (Russia)	57000
Germany	23500
Netherlands	21310
United States of America	56577
British India	26835
Australia	19528
Salvage from s.s. "Egypt"	12628
Belgium	3133
Other countries	5651
	226162

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	1602
France	3687
Portugal	26400
Persia	3120
British India	2500
Straits Settlements	1490
Other countries	2555
	41354

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

	Bar Silver per oz. std. Cash delivery	Two Months delivery.
August 3rd	17.7/8d	17.15/16d
August 4th	17.7/8d	18d
August 5th	17.7/8d	/8d
August 8th	17.15/16d	18.1/16d
August 9th	17.15/16d	18d
Average of above 5-days	17.15/16d	18.0/16d

IN NEW YORK
(per ounce .999 fine)

	Cents
August 2nd	36 1/2
August 3rd	36 1/4
August 4th	36 1/8
August 5th	36 1/8
August 7th	36 1/8
August 8th	36 1/8

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 3rd inst. to the 9th inst. was dolls. 4,58½ and the lowest dolls. 4.45.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 5th inst. consisted of about 126800000 ounces in syce; 282,500,000 dollars and 6,480 silver bars, as compared with about 127,000,000 ounces in syce, 280;000;000 dollars and 6,480 silver bars on the 29th ulto.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 25.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1932/33	Week. 1932.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	532	183	372	151	Bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America, (excluding linters).	322	75	173	71	"
Exports from U. S. Ports.	419	67	340	71	"
Of which to Japan.	100	13	41	7	"
Of which to China	14	1	36	8	"
Of which to Great Britain,	50	9	61	17	"
Of which to Germany.	81	15	66	22	"
Stock at New York.	— 135		— 24		"
Stock at U. S. Ports.	— 2956		— 3331		"
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns.	— 1109		— 1269		"
World's Visible Supply.	— 7.927		— 8,244		"
Of which American Cotton.	— 6,186		— 6.470		"
Forwarded to the World's Mills. (excluding linters).	890	268	705	254	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	357	143	308	112	"

N. B. All figures are in thousands.

"GILMOUR MUST GO"

M. Ps. Say Home Secretary Has Bungled Everything He Has Touched

The Home Secretary's job is in danger, for a powerful agitation is growing up among M.P.'s for his resignation, writes the Political Correspondent of "The People."

They say Sir John Gilmour has bungled everything he has touched, and when Parliament resumes they will make it known to the Cabinet that they think he ought to go.

Here are some of the main counts in the indictment against him:—

FITZPATRICK CASE.

His arrogant way of telling Parliament "The matter is closed: there is nothing more to be said or done," when General Spears raised the question of Flying-Officer Fitzpatrick's treatment by C.I.D. officers, annoyed the whole House.

His high-handed manner was proved to be ridiculous two hours later, for he had to consent to an inquiry and Lord Trenchard has since apologised to the officer.

YARD DISMISSALS.

There is great dissatisfaction among M.P.'s over some of the proposal for reorganising the police force, especially the plan for recruiting short-service constables.

They think that in this matter he has allowed Lord Trenchard to lead him by the nose.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Sweepstakes, think his opponents, is one of the biggest bungles of the lot.

Irish sweep tickets still come in, but as soon as the Duke of Atholl started a scheme for British hospitals proceedings were threatened.

He is keeping the greyhound tracks in a state of suspense as to whether they are going to be allowed to use the "Tote" again, and the big Tote machine factories do not know whether to scrap their plant or extend it.

TAXI FARES.

His latest exploit is to put 3d. on all London taxi fares, without troubling to consider that this, by leading to a reduction in tips, will mean a loss of ten shillings a week or more to the drivers.

"He seems to act without thinking," said one of the complaining M.P.'s to me, "and he sometimes starts to think when the damage is done."

The M.P.'s are agreed that the Home Secretary is a charming man and that in his capacity as a country gentleman he is excellent; but that as Home Secretary he is hopeless.

SEVEN INCHES OF RAIN REPORTED FROM DELHI

Monsoon Strong In Malabar, Mysore, Madras Deccan And East Gujarat And Active In Central Parts Of Country

POONA, August 27.

Yesterday's depression over west United Provinces has moved further northwards and lies this morning near Hissar. It has caused locally heavy rain in south-east Punjab, and Delhi reporting seven inches. Monsoon has been strong in Malabar, Mysore, Madras, Deccan, east Gujerat, east and north Punjab and upper Burma and active in central parts of country and west United Provinces. Rainfall is nearly general in Burma, west United Provinces, west Central India, west Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and local in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, east United Provinces, east Central India, East Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Provinces, Rajputana, Gujrat and north Hyderabad. Few falls occurred in Orissa, south-west Punjab, Kashmir, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and north Madras coast.

Chief amount of rainfall is as follows:—

Myitkyina, two inches; Kyaukpyu one; Diamond Island Toungoo, Bhamo, three-quarters; Cuttack, three, Tezpur, Burdwan, one and a half; Jessore, one; Calcutta, Shilling, three-quarters; Bareilly, two; Nagpur, one and a half; Mussorie, one, Benares, Sutna, Chanda, three-quarters, Indore, Jubbulpore, half; Delhi, seven; Baroda, five; Hissar, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu, two; Ambala, Dharampore, one and a half; Tankhala, Barmor, one; Murree three-quarters; Sialkot, Peshawar, Dohad, Simla, Cheerat, half; Ajmer, quarter, Anantpur, four; Trivandrum, two; Cuddapah, one and a half; Bangalore, Kodaikanal, Khanadal, one; Ratnagiri, Mahableshwar, three-quarters.

FORECAST: Monsoon will be strong in east and north Punjab and active in west United Provinces, Rajputana, east Gujrat, Central part of country, Madras Deccan, Mysore, Malabar, and upper Burma. Rainfall will increase in Kashmir and will extend in southwest Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Kumaon hills and east and north Punjab during next thirty-six hours.—A.P.

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Fine Keyless Lever Watch
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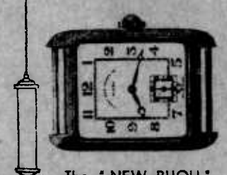

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, August 26.
Helmstrath, Neubegin, Alexandria
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Kenya, Eadie, Durban.
Barenfels, Rattye, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, August 26.
Rajputana, Headlam, London.
Hatarana, Brewer, Karachi.
Durenda, Blencowe, London.
Behar, Champion, Calcutta.
Ahmedi, Dyke, Karachi.

LOADING.
Bombay, August 26.
Steamer Penghis for Hull.
Steamer Trifels for Hamburg.
Steamer Helmstrath for Port Said (for order).

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Rajputana:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Rajputana sailed on Saturday from the Ballard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Kenya:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Kenya arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban with mails, a general cargo and 719 passengers.

S.S. Helmstrath:—The Messrs. Leuis Drefuse & Coy's steamer Helmstrath arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria with ballast.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and 217 passengers.

S.S. Barenfels:—The L Edwards Ltd. steamer Barenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Hatarana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatarana sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Durenda:—The M M & Coy's steamer Durenda sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo.

S.S. Behar:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Behar sailed yesterday for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ahmedi:—The S. Hasam Coy's steamer Ahmedi sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, August 26.
4 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Karachi 29|8 N Y Kaisha.
7 Elysia 4211, Karachi 3|9, Grahams Tdg. Co.
8 Arabia 4499, Java 26|8, L Triestino.
11 Tergestea 3706, Trieste 29|8, L Triestino & Co.
12 Durenda 4450, Middlesbrough 27|8, M M & Co.
15 Kenya 4646, S.E. Africa 6|9, M M & Co.
16 Behar 2942, Calcutta 26|8, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Pasha 3196, Rangoon 30|8, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bandra 1893, P Fulf 30|8, M M & Co.
6 Maidenhead 2658, Genoa 2|9, Grahams Tdg. Co.
7 Mallsea Count 2615, Port Said, N F Louis Dreyfuss & Co.
16 Laxmi 120, N F N F National Steamship Co.
16 Oostcappelle, 348, Malabar Coast 29|8, Merchants S.N. Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C|R Ahmedi 1331, Karachi 26|8, S. Hassum and Co.
D|E Indira 2718, M'Coast 28|8, Malabar Steamship Co.
G Maur 649, Bangkok 30|8, F F Campbell and Co.
H Fagervik, 1049, N.F. N.F. J. Mackintosh and Co.
K Jalatarang. 1464, N.F. N.F. Scindia S.N. Co.
M Vita 1955, N F N F M M & Co.
P Ellora, 2567, N.F. N.F. M.M. and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mangolia, 31|8 P. and O. S. N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 31|8, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Warfield 3|9, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Clan Sinclair 619; J F Co.
CIYokohama; 519; K N Co.
Clan Kenneth 2319; J F Co.
Castalia; 2719; G T Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Gaasterkerk 26|7, Edwards Ltd. Sonnenfels; 919; Edwards Ltd.
Tranenfels; 1419; L Edwards Ltd.
Goldenfels 2619; Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Tulissee 19|8, T M Co.
Victoria; 419; M Italiana.
Kota Agoong; 919; T M Co.
Kota Baroe; 3019; T M Co.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Birmingham 14|9, F F Campbell & Co.
Lionlanbank 26/8; F F Campbell & Co.
C/Dalhart; 819; L Edwards Ld.
President Vanburan; 719; F F Campbell & Co.
President Garfield; 2119; F F Campbell & Co.
Silvermaple; 1719; Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Ginyo Maru 29|8, N Y Kaisha.
Atlas Maru 23|8 O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 3/9 P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore 27/9 P & O S N Co.
Calcutta Maru 17|9, N Y Kaisha.
Malacca Maru 30|9, N Y Kaisha
Shunko Maru; 819; O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru; 2419; O S Kaisha.
FROM BRISBANE.
Chitral, 2|9, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Narkunda, 16|9, P. and O. S. N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Tairea 9/9, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
FOR LONDON.
Chitral 219, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 9|9 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 16|9 P & O S N Co.
Carthage, 23|9 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Elysia 8|9, G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Trifels N F L Edwards. Ltd.
FOR PORT SAID.
Narlsea Court NF, L Dreyfus & Co.
Penghis N F L Dreyfuse & Co.
Helmstruth N F L Dreyfuse & Co.
FOR GENOA.
Maidenhead NF G T Co.
FOR BUSRAH
Bandra, 30|8, M.M. and Co.
Varsova, 31|8, M.M. and Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur N. F. F. F. Campbell and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Pasha N F T M Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore, N F P & O S N Co.
Takiwa Maru, 29|8, N. Kaisha.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Takiliwa	G.L.D.	21|8|33
Col-di-Lana	,,	22|8|33
Pasha	,,	26|8|33
Kota Radja	,,	24|8|33
Pres. Pierce	,,	24|8|33
Kalavati	,,	24|8|33
Pres. Monroe	,,	25|8|33
Elysia	,,	25|8|33
Corfu (boats)	,,	25|8|33
Arabia	,,	26|8|33

EXPORTS.
Bombay, August 26.

S S Durenda, for Havre:—32 bales goat hair, G. Sushedina and Co.

For London:—43 bales animal skins, A E Bluementhal; 1600 bgs groundnut oil cakes, Cox & Kings Ltd; 58 bales animal skin, Grindlay & Co.

For Dunkirk:—202 bales goat hair; G. Sushedina and Co.; 10 bales wool raw, E. Mawji and Co.; 108 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Rajputana, for London:—5 bales animal skins, M Azizulla-off; 23 bales animal skins. I F Levy.

S S Elysia, for Liverpool:—37 drums castor oil, W Latham & Co; 46 bales cotton thread waste, Chimanlal & Sons; 54 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.

For Glasgow:—50 drums castor oil and 100 drums groundnut oil, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.

For Marseilles:—124 bags mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Manchester:—37 drums castor oil, W Latham & Co; 75 dms. castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S S Trifels, for Hamburg:—550 tons mangenese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd., 4 pols rosa oil, H Ahmed & Co; 120 bags gum olibonum, E Valimohmad & Co; 4004 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 235 bales cotton raw. K Devchand & Co; 63 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 26 bales wool, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Export Co; 31 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal & Co.

For Ghent:—1000 bales cotton raw, Textile Waste Co; 330 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For New York:—200 bales cotton waste, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Port Said:—53 bags ground nuts, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—3685 bags groundnut oil cakes and 1365 bags linseed oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 35 bales akund cotton, D Abraham & Sons; 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Antwerp:—2002 packets myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 2085 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co; 110 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 290 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

S S Tergestea, for Venice:—10 bags gum olibonum, E Valimohmed & Co; 375 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand & Co; 55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Fuime:—2636 bags gingelly seed, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Salonica:—28 bays henna leaves, K Kalyanji & Co; 100 bls. cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Alexandretta:—115 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Rabodes:—16 cases gum olibonum. N Moolji & Co.

For Piracus:—28 cases gum olibonum, N Moolji & Co.

For Trieste:—605 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 440 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co; 330 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Maidenhead, for Genoa:—4800 bags linseed oil cakes, B Mahoshwar & Co.

S S Helmstratch, for Port Said:—76146 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru, for Kobe:—71 bags sandal wood, S Nowroji & Co; 100 tons iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co; 50 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Son.

For Dairen:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, A Podar & Co; 400 bales cotton raw, M Suleman & Co; 500 bales cotton raw, Kotak & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, August 26.

S. S. City of Bath, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co., from New York:—247 bales secondhand clothing, 17 cases stoves, 70 cases toilets, 80 cases batteries, 60 cases glassware, 13 cases electric fans, 17 cases cigarettes, 75 cases auto parts. 40 cases flashlight cells, 80 cases cotton remnants, 50 cases medicine, 173 cases motor cars, 40 cases edible oil, 540 bags starch, 30 cases oats, 36 drums coal tar dyes 116 drums dycstuff, 154 drums caustic soda, 125 bags scrap leather, 100 H drums petroleum jelly. 130 drums and 60 B barrels lubricating oil, 56 cases tyres, 118 cases lamps.

From Alexandretta:—145 bales cotton.

S.S. Salabangka; Agents T Morrison & Co., from Genoa:—116 cases motor covers, 38 cases textile machinery, 25 cases olive oil, 25 cases camphor, 20 cases silk, 50 cases tiles, 751 cases rayon yarns.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund, we have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	71 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 12 9
Beng l Iron 7 1/2 p. c. Preference	0 8 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	86 10 0
B rma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 4 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 776
De Habilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1 4 0
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1 4 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 2 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	130 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 9 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1/2 p. c. Debs.	95 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 5 3
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	3 9 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p. c. Deb.	76 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p. c. Debentures	106 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p. c. 'B' Debs 1939/50	108 0 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	50 5 0
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 p. c. Ord. A Stock	30 5 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock dollar 18.0	
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 p. c. Pref. 1923	47 10 0
San Paulo Coffee 7 1/2 p. c. (1926)	45 0 0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the first half and quiet during the latter part of the week under review. Prices fluctuated within very narrow limits of about 1|2 to 1 anna per cwt., and off-take remained on a moderate scale. No business worth reportable was done during the week by any of the Importers except some business by the local dealers. It is generally hoped that the Consumption of sugar will be increased to some extent during this month as there are Hindu Holidays in the near future. As there is keen competition of Mozambique sugar, there is no effect on the local market by reduction of 75 cents in Java Trust limits. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14|10|3 and Rs. 14|10.

July Rs. 4|14 and 4|13|6.
August Rs. 4|13 and Rs. 4|12|6.
Sept. Rs. 4|13 and Rs. 4|12|6.
Octo-Dec. 4|13|3 and Rs. 4|13.
African Ready Rs. 14|10|3 and Rs. 14|10|3.

Foreign Markets:—Foreign markets are reported to be weak and dull during the week. London Terminal market ruled easier during the week, Java could not sell even at the reduced limits owing to Mozambique Sugar competition.

Calcutta and Karachi.—Calcutta and Karachi markets are also reported to be steady but quiet during the week, fluctuations being within very narrow limits.

Arrivals:—S. S. Pasha arrived during the week with about 21300 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Kenya and S. S. Nizam are expected to arrive on about the 26th instant and 8th proximo with about 10,000 bags, of Mozambique and 28,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|10|3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|15 per cwt. F B H.
S S Pasha Rs. 4|13|9 per cwt. F B H.
S Nizam Rs. 4|13|- per cwt. F B H.
Shipment:—
July Rs. 4|13|9 per cwt. F B H.
August Rs. 4|12|9 per cwt. F B H.
September Rs. 4|12|6 per cwt. F B H.
Oct|Dec. Rs. 4|13 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14|10 3 per cwt.
Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16|2 per cwt.
Narkatiaganj Birla Swadeshi:—Rs. 23|6 per six maunds.
Tone:—Quiet.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

	Bags.
Central India ...	45
Barsi-Nagar	156
Central Provinces	141
Rajputana	51
Sind-Punjab	87
Compta-Dharwar	196
Western-Northerns	35
Tinnevelly and Cahbodia	257
East Africans	522
Cotton Total	1,490 Cwts.
Wheat	9,998
Linseed	13.571
Rape, Ra & Mustard seed	272
Gingelyseed	201
Groundnuts	6,006
Castorseed	1,447
Rice	3,347
Cottonseed	1,936
Mowraseed	10
Gram	1,432
Joowar	1,293
Maize	3
Barley	4.171
Bajree	798

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 26.
Silver—Market is steady.
Spot 17-15/16.
Forward 18-1/16.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 26.
Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/9/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 26.

October 1933	9.67
December 1933	9.88
January 1934	9 99
March 1934	10.14
May 1934	10.30
Middling spot	9.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug. 26.

October	9.59
December	9.81
Middling spot	9.52

NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 26.
Market—closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 26.
Day's receipts at all U.S. ports 19000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain 1000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent 5000 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 26

Sakellaridis,—	
October 1933	7.28
November 1933 ...	7.34
January 1934	7.44
March 1934	7 54
May 1934	7.63
June 1934	7.71
F G F Spot	7.63

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

BROACH+	
Fully good (good staple)	4.58
Fine (good staple)	4.73
Superfine (good staple)	4.88
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.78
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.93
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.08
BENGAL—	
Good	3.67
Fine	3.77
Superfine	3.87
SCINDE—	
Good	3.77
Fine	3.87
Superfine	3.97

SEEDS

London, Aug. 26.
Cottonseed (Hull) c.i.f. ton no offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £10-5-0 Aug/Sept sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton £10-6-3 Aug/Sept sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 26.
10-10 a.m. to-day's quotations prices

August 1933		5.49
September 1933		5.51
October 1933	5.49	5.53
November 1933		5.54
December 1933		5.56
January 1934	5.55	5.58
Fsbruary 1934		5.60
March 1934		5.62
April 1934		5.64
May 1934		5.66
June 1934		5.68
July 1934		5.70
August 1934		5.71
Middling spot		5.67

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug. 26.
Smoked sheets standard ribbed 1b spot 3-3/4 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Aug. 26.
Banks Bills—
3 months market rate 0-7/16 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.
6 months market rate 0-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills—
3 months market rate 2 per cent.
6 months market rate 2-1/ per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 0-1/4 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 0-1/4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug. 26.
Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels 21/7-1/2 Aug/Sept sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels 21/7-1/2 Aug/Sept sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels25/3 Aug/Sept sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 26.
Javae Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta per cwt 7/7-1/2 Aug/Sept sellers.
C and F Bombay per cwt 7/4-1/2 Aug/Sept sellers.
C and F Karachi per cwt 7/4-1/2 Aug/Sept Sellers.

LINSEED

London, Aug. 26.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £11-8-9 Aug/Sept sellers.
Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £11--0-0 Aug/Sept sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton £12-0-0 Aug/Sept sellers.

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THE PERFECT VITAMIN FOOD
VIO-RAY MALT combines in perfect balance ALL the Vitamins essential to the well-being of adults and children alike.
VIO-RAY MALT provides the system with such strength of resistance that epidemics, poor health and debility need no longer be feared.
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N.B.—Vitamins are as elusive as the Okapi and as difficult to maintain in captivity; Vio-Ray Malt is prepared by a firm with two centuries' manufacturing experience, under strict analytical control, and the presence of the Vitamins in an active state is guaranteed.
Buy yours to-day!
Of all Chemists and Dealers.
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Linseed Oil!
Yes,
The oil that gave Swastik an all India Reputation. Why?
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BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

LATE DR. R. G. BHANDARKAR

Tributes To His Services As Educationist And Scholar

GREAT SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMER

Rare Type Of Men Who Achieve Greatness By Dint Of Moral Character.

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Aug. 26.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the late Sir Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar who rendered distinguished services to his country in his life-time in his various capacities as an Educationist, as a great Sanskrit Scholar and antiquarian and also as a grent social and religious reformer

The occasion was the 8th anniversary of his death which was celebrated on the 25th inst., in the Ripon Hall under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahmin Social Club.

GREAT REFORMER

Mr. S. N. Karnataki and Mr. Javeri were the Principal speakers. After narrating the chief events in his life and describing the distinguished services the laste Sir Ramkrishna rendered to his country, Mr. Karnataki remarked that the late Sir Ramkrishna was a great social and religious reformer whose activities have left a permanent mark on the social life and thought of the country. He it was who in perfect co-operation with the late Mr. Justice Ranade started his campaign in Maharastra in the early eighties of the last century against ignorance and superstition and carried his banner for fifty years unflinchingly through stress and storm through fierce opposition and even persecution.

SCHOLAR AND SAINT

Mr. Karnataki concluded his address with a short quotation from Dr. R. P. Paranjpe's appreciative notice which appeared in the Fergusson College Magazine immediately after Dr. Bhandarkar's death in which Dr. Paranjpe sums up in a few words the whole of the deceased's character.

He says "Shams and duplicities he (Dr. Bhandarkar) hated and straightforwardness and honesty he admired. He never flattered anybody and lived to the last the life of a scholar and saint."

RARE TYPE OF MEN

The President in his concluding remarks aptly said that the late Sir Ramkrishna was great man. He was not born great, neither was greatness thrust upon him. He belonged to that rare type of men who achieve greatness by dint of their patience and perseverence and high moral character.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President and lecturers by Mr. Nerurkar.

NEOGY TO LEAD DEMOCRATIC PARTY

About 20 M. L. As. Signify Their Intention To Join

SIMLA, August 26.

Efforts have been made to reorganise the present Nationalist Party, which has had to give up the first Opposition bloc in the Assembly, as its membership has dwindled considerably.

Yesterday, several members of the old group met in the Assembly Committee Room and discussed at length whether they should reorganise the old party or renew it so as to appeal to a wider section of members.

It appears that some of those present were entirely opposed to alteration of the name. But the majority view prevailed in the end and a new party was formed known as the Democratic Party under the leadership of Mr. K. C. Neogy.

Mr. Bhagatram Puri and Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal are deputy leaders while Mr. K. P. Thampan and Mr. Ramkrishna Reddy are joint secretaries. Mr. B. Das and Sardar Santsingh are joint whips.

About twenty members have so far signified their willingness to join the new party.

It is not known whether they will apply to the President during the current session for a separate bloc in the Assembly; but it seems certain that a suitable opposition bloc will be allotted to them in the next Delhi session.—A.P.

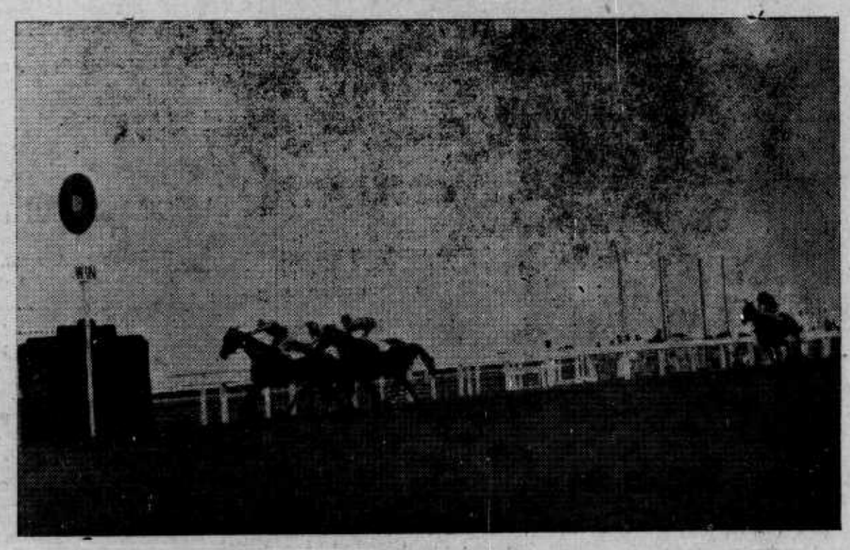
Scenes At Poona On Saturday

Trainer Mahomedali leading in "MISS MOUNT" (Whiteside) after its victory in the Rufford Plate at Poona on Saturday.

Mr. A. Higgin's "ETHICS" again win the chief event of the day the Harris Plate—from "Private Seal" and "Glenamond".

Mr. J. J. Murphy's "THE STIFF" winning the Dunstall Handicap from "Chivalresque" and "Maybar"

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's "MAYA" being led in after its victory in the Roxy Plate on Saturday. Trainer Dr. H. Krishna Rao is standing on the right.



"MISS MOUNT" just gets home in the Rufford Plate from "D'Artagnan" and "Dandy Brush".

ALL DEMANDS OF STRIKERS CONCEDED

Paris Bargees' Deadlock Ends

PARIS, Aug. 26.

Bargees' strike has ended, the Strike Committee having agreed to a settlement with Government which, it is reported will satisfy practically all strikers demands.—Reuter.

RENEWED DEMAND ON GOLD

Price Reaching November Record

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.

On the Money Market despite the continuance of comparatively easy conditions, Treasury Bills are allotted an average rate of seven shillings one penny which is a shilling in market's favour above last week.

The Stock Exchange closed and commodity markets displayed usual Saturday quietude.

The Wheat agreement effect on the market is disappointing. Although prices improved, it is felt, the total exports of 560 million bushels are ample and the acreage does not affect the present offerings of buyers showing little interest.

Renewed demand on gold resulted in a further advance of three shillings two pence to 129/4 which is nearing the record of 130/8 of last November.

INSULL SENT TO NURSING HOME

(Special Cable)

ATHENS, Aug. 26.

Following the detention of Samuel Insul this morning he has been transferred to the nursing home on the recommendation of doctors who examined him.

It is expected that extradition will follow provided the American Government produces the necessary documents within two months in accordance within the Graeco-American Extradition Treaty. His detention is preventive pending the arrival of documents on the basis of which decision will be reached whether extradition will be allowed.

CAPT. THOMPSON AND CHIEF'S ORDER

Romantic Episode Of Lord Howe Island

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Mail).

A romantic episode in the early history of Lord Howe Island was related at a meeting of the Society of Australian Genealogists, held in Sydney recently.

When there were only a few people on the island, Captain Thompson was sailing his whaling vessel near the Gilbert Islands. He saw a canoe with two girls, a woman, and a man on board. The youngest girl, who was about twelve years of age, explained that she had been betrothed to a chief of a neighbouring island by her father. She detested tht man, and had escaped at night in a canoe with her nurse, a frend, and a fisherman.

Captain Thompson, took the occupants of the canoe on his ship, and they eventually reached Lord Howes Island after being shipwrecked on a reef. He married the chief's daughter, when she came of age, and many of the present residents of the islands are related to her.—Reuter.

NO PLACE FOR MONOPOLIES

What National Recovery Drive Has Achieved

ROOSEVELT ON HIS SUCCESS

Monopolies Had Ended And Down hill Drift Had Turned And Become Upward Surge.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

President Roosevelt hailed the national recovery drive as a success in a speech at Vassar College Poughkeepsie. He asserted that the downhill drift had definitely turned and become an upward surge.

Giving the full exposition of the reorganisation policy he declared that there was an end to monopolies. He appealed that the interest shown in the nationwide recovery should be extended to the problems of local government.—Reuter.

SCINDIA CO.'S NEW VESSELS

Chakdara, Edavana And Cocanada Purchased From B. I. S. N. Co.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Special information has been received here that the Scindia Steam Navigation Company has purchased steamships Chakdara, Edavana and Cocanada from the British India Steam Navigation Company and that the three vessels are being renamed Burmistan, Jalagopal and Jaladurga respectively.

It appears that the Scindia Company are now virtually the controlling managing agents of the Bengal-Burma line and its new purchases of intermediate class vessels (i.e. passenger and cargo ships) is presumed to mean that the company is to teake a share in passenger traffic. At present the Bengal-Burma line has only one ship Englestan for the Sultania has been broken up. In all probability therefore, the Burmistan will join Englestan and of the Edavana and the Cocanada one will be employed on the Coromandel-Rangoon route which the Scindia Company is said to be entering for the first time, while the other will be a reserve ship for this route or the Arrakan-Rangoon Traffic.

The Chakdara is a 3035 ton vessel built in 1914. The Coconada is 3958 tons built in 1910 and the Edavana, 5284 tons built in 1911.

MORE VICTIMS TO SLEEPING SICKNESS

Health Commissioner Warns "Preventive" Sellers

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.

Two further deaths occurred as a result of the outbreak of sleeping sickness making the total 30 since July 30. There have been 243 cases of infection of which 25 are reported to-day.

The Health Commissioner issued a warning against persons trying to sell "preventives" containing ingredients ranging from goatmilk to ratpoison.—Reuter.

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